



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Chadian Minister Defends Government Positions

AB2904205090 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 24 Apr 90 pp 24, 25

[Interview with Chadian Tourism Minister Naimabaye Lossemian by FRATERNITE MATIN reporter Mohamed Fana in Abidjan; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Fana] Mr. Minister, for six months now, your country has been speaking of an external aggression supported by your immediate neighbors. Did your government allow itself to be deceived by these neighbors?

[Naimbaye] Since last October, despite promises, restoration of diplomatic relations between Chad and Libya, and the general agreement signed in Algiers on 31 August, Libya has continued its threats against Chad. Therefore, despite all the abovementioned steps, it has recruited a high number of troops of various nationalities, and trained them under the name of the "Islamic Legion." [passage omitted]

As long as Chad exists, al-Qadhdhafi cannot rule over Africa as he wishes to do. And the government in Ndjamena is not prepared to accept the facilities which Libya, and in particular al-Qadhdhafi, can offer Chad here and there in order to maintain its influence, to subvert and destabilize surrounding countries.

[Fana] Does the Chadian Government now regret that it signed the Algiers general agreement which lasted only a few months?

[Naimbaye] The Chadian Government does not regret signing the agreement. First, Chad is a country that keeps its word and President Hissein Habre is a man with self-respect. Every action we take is thoroughly examined and weighed. Once the Chadian delegation signs any decision, we ensure that it is implemented to the letter. [passage omitted]

[Fana] Isn't it a little late to point an accusing finger at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi when the former commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces (Idriss Deby) is now leading the "Islamic Legion?"

[Naimbaye] Absolutely not. This accusation is not late because you are talking about one of our close aides, whose means and possibilities we know very well. If Libya were not backing the recruitment of mercenaries, the arming of the "Islamic Legion," and attacks on Chad, our close aide or brother you are referring to could not, by himself, wage war against his country. [passage omitted]

[Fana] Has the national reconciliation embarked upon in 1982 by President Hissein Habre been affected by this dissidence from the side of the former commander-in-chief Idriss Deby?

[Naimbaye] This reconciliation process has not been affected. You only need to visit Chad to realize that national reconciliation has become a living reality. Of course, we wish that all Chadians without exception were at home. Unfortunately, some people think otherwise. But we hope these brothers will hear the voice of reason one day and come together within the great family. President Hissein Habre has never closed the door to anybody. Therefore, there is no reason why our brothers who are still on the enemy's side cannot come and join us in the near future.

[Fana] The Aozou Strip problem constitutes the knot of the Chad-Libyan conflict. Don't you think the issue of prisoners of war is becoming an obstacle to dialogue?

[Naimbaye] That issue was the center of the problem which led to the conclusion of the Algiers general agreement. The text of the general agreement emphasizes the occupation of one portion of the Chadian territory by Libya. Therefore, by this legal document, the two countries pledge to settle their territorial dispute through all political means, including conciliation, within one year.

After settling this border problem they should tackle the issue of the release of the prisoners. This problem is a consequence of the occupation of a portion of Chadian territory. So, once the issue of the Aozou Strip is resolved, the release of Libyan war prisoners will follow.

Unfortunately, Libya has been practicing a policy of escapism and wants its prisoners released before the border problem is discussed.

Chad knows that if it releases the Libyan prisoners, the Aozou problem will never be solved. Rather, Libya will strengthen its troops on our territory. Chad is prepared to do everything possible to ensure that a peaceful solution is found to this border conflict because we must help one another in this subregion. Clearly, ending the occupation of Chadian territory by Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is a precondition for the release of Libyan war prisoners. Article 1 of the general agreement stated that Libya must withdraw from the Aozou Strip.

[Fana] It was stated in this general agreement that if the two countries cannot reach a solution, the problem should be referred to the International Court of Justice. Considering the present situation, can we state that the Algiers gains have been annihilated?

[Naimbaye] We are not saying that the hopes generated by the Algiers agreement have been annihilated. We are dealing with a difficult and mad partner. But Chadians remain optimistic regarding these hopes. International opinion should be able to make al-Qadhdhafi understand that when one makes a pledge before friendly nations in a capital such as Algiers, one must honor the pledge. He cannot continue to make a mockery of everybody. If Libya pulls a fast one on us because we are at war, one could understand. The friendly countries, the trustworthy heads of state before whom he made the pledges deserve greater respect.

Zaire

Foreign Minister Summons Envoy on AFP Report

AB0205105990 Paris AFP in French 1910 GMT
1 May 90

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 1 May (AFP)—This morning, Zairian State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Nguz a Karl-I-Bond summoned Mr. Henri Rethore, the French envoy to Kinshasa, Zaire, to express his "great discontent" following a report carried by AFP, according to the government news agency AZAP. This move came in the wake of this morning's "formal denial" by the governor of Kinshasa of a report carried during the night by AFP. According to the report, two persons assumed to be militants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress were killed in obscure circumstances when security forces broke up a demonstration of 200 to 300 people in front of the headquarters of this legal opposition movement. AFP quoted "witnesses on the spot" and "various sources." [passage omitted]

According to AZAP, the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs expressed his "great discontent" to the French ambassador following AFP's report and requested that the agency's correspondent in Kinshasa, Jean-Claude Fiol, substantiate his allegations. Mr. Fiol himself was summoned late yesterday morning by the Zairian state commissioner for communication.

AFP Correspondent Expelled

AB0205181490 Paris AFP in French 1729 GMT
2 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 May (AFP)—Jean-Claude Fiol, the correspondent of the AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) in Kinshasa, today was expelled from Zaire.

Zairian Information Minister Ngongo Kamanda verbally informed the AFP bureau chief in the Zairian capital about this measure and told him the correspondent must leave the country within 48 hours.

(In Paris, AFP headquarters immediately protested to the Zairian Government over this measure, which violates freedom of the press).

The AFP correspondent, who had been in Zaire since September 1989, had been summoned on two occasions—yesterday and today—by the Zairian information minister after AFP reported the death, under unclear circumstances, of two individuals believed to be militants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress. The deaths occurred when security forces tried to disperse an unauthorized demonstration in front of the headquarters of the major legal opposition group. AFP quoted "eyewitnesses at the scene" and "various sources." The governor of Kinshasa has "formally denied" the report.

According to AZAP, the government news agency, the Zairian Foreign Ministry has expressed "great discontent" to the French ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Henri Rethore.

Government Suspends Expulsion Order

AB0305091590 Dakar PANA in French 0821 GMT
3 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 May (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairian Government has just suspended its decision to expel the AFP correspondent in Kinshasa, following the personal intervention of President Mobutu Sese Seko, it was learned yesterday evening from the Presidency of the Republic.

Marshal Mobutu's action is said to be the result of an appeal by the French ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Henri Rethore, who yesterday made an urgent appeal to the Zairian head of state for his indulgence.

Mobutu To Clarify Issues on Political Reforms

EA0205195990 Mbuji Mayi Domestic Service in French
1630 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko will meet [word indistinct] during the meeting of the Legislative Council on 3 May. He intends to clarify some points mentioned in his 24 April speech. On the occasion he will (?talk) about the advent of the Third Republic in Zaire [words indistinct].

We know that the speech on the 24th had announced political and union pluralism. But there must be a separation between the state and the political parties. Tomorrow's clarification will help all Zairians to (?face) the new starting point with [word indistinct].

Mobutu Appoints Advisor on Security Issues

AB0205114990 Dakar PANA in French 1650 GMT
30 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Apr (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, today appointed Mr. Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, a lawyer, as special advisor to the president on security issues, replacing Mr. Nkema Liloo, who has been nominated to another post. Before his appointment to his new post, Mr. Ngimbi was deputy first state commissioner (vice prime minister) in charge of sociocultural affairs and state commissioner (minister) for the rights and liberties of citizens. Mr. Nimy had a brilliant career as a lawyer in Kinshasa before being appointed permanent secretary at the presidential office for 10 years. He is known as a talented jurist with unwavering intellectual honesty. Mr. Nimy comes from the Bas-Zaire.

President Mobutu also appointed General Likulia Bolongo as general administrator of the National Documentation Agency. He is replacing Ngbanda Nzambo-Koatumba, who has been appointed to another post.

Gen. Likulia is a jurist and a law lecturer at the University of Kinshasa, and in the past, he was auditor general in the Zairian Armed Forces and secretary for national defense. He comes from the Haut-Zaïre.

Following the appointment on 25 April of a first state commissioner (prime minister) in charge of setting up a transition cabinet, President Mobutu, conforming to the spirit of the message he delivered to the nation on 24 April, pursues his new policy with decrees issued on a series of measures to be announced consecutively, official sources disclosed in Kinshasa. The appointments at the security department, the same sources further said, are a part of the demands made by the people who, through a number of memoranda, asked for a thorough restructuring of the (?security) services.

Opposition Leader Comments on Mobutu's Speech

AB2704164590 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 27 Apr 90

[From the "Network Africa" Program]

[Text] I suppose you can say that one good thing that President Mobutu's speech on democracy has done for Zairians is to bring two of his opposing forces together. The Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the UDSP, and the Congolese National Movement, the MNC, are the two main opposition organizations in Zaïre, and they have had some serious differences in the past. But two days ago, their leaders were holding a joint news conference in Brussels to give their response to President Mobutu's broadcast speech in which he promised to introduce a multiparty democracy in Zaïre.

Answering questions from the press, were Profesor Marcel Lihau Eboa, a lecturer in law at Harvard University in the United States of America, who is now the acting chairman of the UDSP, and Mr. Lambert M'ndes, a leader of the MNC.

Well (Francois Misseres) spoke to these two men after the news conference, first of all, he asked Prof. Marcel Lihau of the UDSP if he is satisfied that the party has been legalized now and its national leader Mr. Tshisekedi has been released from house arrest?

[Begin recording] [Lihau] We cannot be satisfied with only the liberation of one person.

[(Misseres)] Which means for you that the struggle continues?

[Lihau] Ah, yes. Certainly because we have many, many other issues that should be solved.

[(Misseres)] So you do not accept his role as a referee. You do not want to participate in the game he has set up with only three parties?

[Lihau] No. There are many contradictions. President Mobutu said that the regime will function with many political parties. But at the same time, you have a Parliament only with the members of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]. In that case, we still have a system of one political party.

[(Misseres)] What is the type of agenda you would like to set up to reach genuine democratization?

[Lihau] We are asking for a national roundtable conference. In this conference, will be invited not only the MPR and the UDPS but also all the political parties of opposition. [end recording]

That was Prof. Marcel Lihau of Harvard University speaking to (Francois Misseres) for the UDSP, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress in Zaïre.

Well, next, Mr. Lambert Mendes, leader of the MNC, the other opposition group in Zaïre. President Mobutu said there will be three political parties in Zaïre in the future. That is his own party, the MPR, the opposition UDSP, which has just been legalized and whose leader has been talking to us. So what about the third party? Well, the chances of the MNC becoming that third party would seem rather poor because in the past it has been rocked by in-fighting and it split into several factions. (Francois Misseres) asked Mr. Mendes, one of the leaders of the MNC, what the party is going to do, given that they have these problems and they have not been legalized.

[Mendes] We do not need to be allowed by Mobutu to do what we are supposed to do as a political party. We are now trying to get all those groups who belong to the National Congolese Movement of Lumumba. He proclaimed that trade unions could organize freely, he has released Mr. Tshisekedi. For us, the problem is not some little measures of releasing people or allowing freedom of trade unions. The problem is how do we come to these new institutions? We cannot accept to be given democracy of freedom as a gift by an individual. This is something to be done by all political forces as they are organized now.

[(Misseres)] How do you envisage the process to democratization? What are the suggestions or the demands you are making?

[Mendes] First thing to do, and I think this is the only thing to be done now is call for a national political conference, we call it in French, a table ronde.

[(Misseres)] Roundtable.

[Mendes] Roundtable of all political organizations.

[(Misseres)] Mr. Tshisekedi has asked in Kinshasa for the departure of President Mobutu. Do you agree with this demand?

[Mendes] If Mr. Mobutu wants to remain president and (?within) a dictatorship, the only way for us as political forces of the opposition, as freedom fighters, is to remove him at any cost. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Mengistu May Day Address at Revolution Square

EA0105213890 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0629 GMT 1 May 90

[Live relay of May Day speech by President Mengistu Haile Mariam at Revolution Square, Addis Ababa]

[Text] Workers of my country, gallant heroes of my country who are fighting on all fronts for the unity of the country, the supremacy and social security of the Ethiopian people, the entire Ethiopian people. I would like to express my pleasure when I stand here in front of you at this international [word indistinct] May Day—whose principles are based fully on work, which is my belief, and which is a source of inspiration for work, and inspiration for those who carry out the work—the working people. This day is being marked for the first time in the world, and the 16th year in Ethiopia [sentence as heard]. [applause]

Although this square is only 16 years old, the memories left behind in the minds of Ethiopians and the lessons it can give for our future history, I think, may be enormous. It is through this historical square that the Ethiopian people in general, and residents of Addis Ababa and its environs in particular, have remembered the bitter life they have lived in their centuries-old history. They have remembered the fascism and aggression perpetrated against them by their foreign enemies, and in particular, they have remembered the traitors and puppets who collaborated with their enemies at all times. They have discussed the oppression their rulers perpetrated against them, and have expressed their anger at the causes of their poverty and backwardness, and resolved not to go back to that dark world. They have raised the emblem of their struggle with the slogan: No Force Can Block the Path to Our Objective, We Shall Win. Through this historic square they have passed, calling for peace, democracy, justice, productivity, and united social development.

Working people of my country: As is known, our struggle and its progress from the outset and its current level of development has a bitter-sweet taste. We have experienced many happy days when we were joyous at the victories we had achieved. We have also bitterly condemned and been saddened by the attacks and treachery of internal and external enemies.

It should be recalled that a few of our people asked how Ethiopia could solve its problems at that time. Their confidence in the might of the people was weak and at times they were very discouraged. I have recalled the trying general situation of the country in the past on various occasions. I remember it was very difficult to identify an enemy from a friend. Although the genuine sons of the country were fighting, it was difficult to identify whether they were killed from the front or from behind.

I have also mentioned that we citizens who have been given the responsibility of preserving the popular objective, were in a situation like a loaf of bread being burned from above and below. Working people of my country: The pleasures and sufferings, which this generation was faced with, its results or failures, victories or defeats, are not different from the problems the genuine citizens of this country were faced with in the past at various times and in various places. This is clear to anybody who has followed carefully the age-old history of our country. There is nothing new now. It is possible to give many reasons as to why we are poor, backward, and lack peace; why we suffer poverty when we have plenty; why we are targets of attack from foreigners and suffer continued exposure to attacks.

In my view, the major reason for this is that we Ethiopians are the cause, and we are the ones who can solve the problems. Although we generalize, saying that we Ethiopians are the cause and we can find remedies to the problems, [words indistinct] in particular our problems are more evident in certain quarters and more evident to certain members of society in our country. Here, I believe that it is just and correct to reveal the facts, because [word indistinct] if we try to hide them, history will reveal the truth.

The Ethiopian people have fought more than 100 decisive and great wars, which called for sacrifices in the northern part of our country. Why is this? Why is the north, more than the other parts of our country, faced with continuous attacks? And why is that area a gateway for attacks? Why has the northern part of our country, which is home for esteemed and respected heroes, become a breeding ground for traitors and mercenaries? As I tried to explain earlier, there is no need to go into detail when stating that there are forces always working against our peace, always exploiting weakness and division for their interests.

There are forces which cannot be changed by history and politics, forces whose aim is the (?dismembering) of Ethiopia. Why can't those people—whom we call Ethiopians, who are instruments of our enemies—why can't they understand the meaning of being an Ethiopian, as human beings, let alone Ethiopians? For our part, we have admitted that there is administrative weakness and lack of justice, apart from external pressures and espionage, we have risen up to establish one Ethiopia that will be respected by everybody, an Ethiopia where there is equality without tribal, religious, or sexual discrimination. Why can't these people understand that?

Has this process of trying to destroy the country, spread destruction and racist culture throughout Ethiopia, denigrating the country—a country which had to struggle so much—this process which has been carried [words indistinct] been carried out elsewhere in Africa?

They say the obstacles in the way of their negative aim and mission of destruction are a few individuals and the Revolutionary Army and not the Ethiopian people. Is

this true? Is this a country for a few individuals and the (?Army) only? Not only the bandits, but some internal and external elements are echoing the same. Are we really the cause of the questioning of unity, freedom, and existence, which have preoccupied this country for several centuries? Were we there when the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the Eritrean Liberation Front, and the Tigray People's Liberation Front were formed? Of course, their aim cannot be the same as ours. There was a time when we nearly put an end to their aims, let alone impeded them. Even in the future we will struggle against them, alive or dead.

Beyond the propaganda of hatred, they have made no fewer than nine attempts on our lives in this capital city where we were born. Since their attempts were aborted, the propaganda they are now waging is very clear. It is a natural expression of their contempt.

Working people of my country: Our forefathers, while they could do nothing else, managed not to give in to our enemies through their zeal and love for their country, and managed to hand Ethiopia to this generation. Their struggle was never carried out blindly or by guesswork. Apart from zeal and love for the country, when time and situation permitted, they used power, politics, and diplomacy to peacefully resolve problems. In that situation they not only defended the country, but they made several efforts designed, so they believed, to develop and help the country. We have done the same.

All the same, our major objective, and that of our forefathers, and the goal to which there is no alternative, is the unity and sovereignty of Ethiopia. I believe that we have given priority to this major objective of entity and unity, and manifested this by mobilizing the entire people of our country as one, by giving the people an understanding of the gravity of the issue of the entity and unity of the country. For the first time in our history we have built a great and formidable defense force by appealing to foreigners and getting loans.

We made many economic and social development plans, and although our people could not reap the fruits of their efforts, due to lack of time and peace, without any exaggeration we can say that we received international acclaim for that. [Words indistinct] used to come and ask: How did you manage to struggle against all these internal and external enemies, including nature, and emerge from this backwardness, and achieve all these results? Some even visited us to find out the facts.

As the saying goes: Where there is a nuisance no one can have a clean drink. As long as there were disruptive elements we could not achieve what we desired and plan for our country. Again, as our forefathers said: They snatched this loaf because they saw how he handled it. We could not achieve what we planned because not only the secessionists and rebels but also those who planned and built with us made it their aim to disrupt us. We can say that they joined us not for the unity and lasting benefit of the people, but for their own ends, and out of their own

selfish motives and greed. Many of them switched direction, vacillated, became depressed, and many of them betrayed us. They exploited us and ran away.

That is one of the reasons why the enemy regained vitality and acquired his present strength and pride. While it was well known that the struggle was complex, bitter, long, and fratricidal, the proletariat, which was punishing its enemies in unified action in towns, rural areas, and on the battlefield, did not continue the way it started. Laxity, hypocrisy, and irresponsibility became the order of the day. The enemy, taking advantage of this, continued destroying the country and denying the country its victory, and thereby showed its low esteem and undermined the people.

Since it could not succeed in its secessionist efforts, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] instead established numerous so-called freedom-fighter traitors. They became secessionists and freedom-fighters, while we were called colonizers.

If we recall what I said during my introductory speech to the effect that the cause of the problems of Ethiopia is us, the Ethiopians, at no time has any foreign enemy or expansionist attacked the country without the participation of Ethiopians. Instead of being treated as shameful and degrading, this act is being committed repeatedly, as a tradition. Why should Ethiopia, the weakest and poorest, forever lack peace? Given these facts, the country cannot but remain not only the poorest but also a recipient of alms-food.

Let us recall the rise and fall of Tewodros [emperor of Ethiopia in the 1880s] in conclusion, and as an example of the unity of Ethiopia, in the light of my statement.

Today, we acclaim Tewodros as the supreme leader and hero. I am among the Ethiopians who say that he was, in fact, a great Ethiopian leader and hero. I will not go into the details of Tewodros' rise to power, his objectives, the problems he faced, and how his downfall came about. Ethiopia was on all fronts surrounded by expansionists, aggressors, and anti-Ethiopian forces, and was partly occupied.

At that time, tribalists, chiefs, and lords of the area not only rushed for benefits and power, but also conspired with foreign enemies, and sold their country, unity, and entity for arms, cash, gold, and silk. It was clear for Tewodros that, inasmuch as most of Africa was in the chains of colonial slavery, Ethiopia was the other target for the enemies. What could this emperor, who had been given the responsibility of monarchy by the people and history, have at that grave and ugly time? What was expected of him? We can find an answer to that question not only by understanding historical data, but also by appreciating and understanding the objective reality of that time.

Tewodros' objectives were primarily to create one strong, centralized Ethiopia, when the country was being torn apart by lords and chiefs, and organize and prepare

the people for struggle, continuous development and a dependable entity. His urgent aim was to expel the enemies who had attacked Ethiopia, and build a strong defense force, which would defend against the colonial forces eagerly awaiting aggression, and manufacture arms according to the country's capacities. He also wanted to emancipate the people from their backward traditions and lifestyle, and bring them to the level of the developed countries. Some Ethiopian priests and poets praised him in their songs as the savior of Ethiopia, after seeing his determination, heroism, and his shining victories in the early days of his struggle.

Soon after they realized that the struggle was getting bitter and prolonged, those who used to praise him started to betray him. The tribalists started weakening him with tribal wars and later, in collaboration with foreign enemies, limited him to Mekdela Mountain, and the (?Emperor) who fought for the unity and development of Ethiopia was betrayed and left alone there.

Compatriot workers, the struggle for the good of a great people and the unity of a country did not begin today; centuries have passed. Our struggle is part of this continuous process. It will continue. It is the nature of the struggle to win, to lose, to go up or down in the process of the struggle. The main substance here is not to give praise when there is victory nor to look down upon them when problems arise. This is not compatible with the process of building a great nation by a great people.

In particular traitors and rebels from a region of not more than 200,000 square km and 5 million people should not have threatened a country of 50 million people and 1.2 million square km. This is a riddle for the whole world. Our forefathers, who chopped off the heads of the European invaders and drove them out with traditional weapons, would be sad and ashamed of us.

Compatriot workers, I do not think it is necessary to tell our people how shameful and irreparable it would be in the history of a people to fail to make a sacrifice at the right time and then regret it when the time had passed.

In other words, I do not think the people should expect miracles from the limited number of patriots, Revolutionary Army, and few militias in the vanguard. We are not only fighting bandits and secessionists, but also mighty external forces who are rich, well armed and have an anti-Ethiopian stance. I do not think I need to remind you of this.

On the other hand, I can not find enough words to express my gratitude for the sacrifices the people have made, the directives they implemented, and the support they have given.

Despite all this, just as at the outset of our revolution when there was the concerted offensive launched against us, our enemies—thinking that this is the most opportune moment—have now risen against us, taking advantage of the encroaching natural disaster, assuming that

the international situation favors them more than ever before, and encouraged by their masters.

It is a question not only of integrity but also of existence. With this in mind, peasants, workers, students, and intellectuals, in general all Ethiopians, should make sacrifices for the existence of Ethiopia. At least we should hand over to the next generation the Ethiopia we inherited from our forefathers. This is our first and unreserved responsibility.

In general, on the details of the struggle and what should be done and on the related issue of the implementation of the new policy, a detailed and exhaustive report and statement will be made at a meeting of the National Shengo, which will be convened soon.

Thank you for listening. One Ethiopia or death any time.

If we make a concerted effort and stand together for one Ethiopia with determination, we shall crush this scum. Have no doubt.

Thank you again.

ELF Delegation Departs After Talks on Ceasefire

JN2404201190 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The delegation of the factions of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] left Sanaa today after participating in the first preliminary round of Ethiopian-Eritrean negotiations. In a statement to SABA, brother 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Jaylani, an ELF leader, said that the negotiations have produced good results because of the Yemen Arab Republic's efforts and the appropriate atmosphere in which negotiations were held. He also pointed out that the second round of negotiations will take place in two months in an attempt to end the conflict peacefully and guarantee peace between the Eritrean and Ethiopian people.

Rebels Say Dergue Force 'Destroyed' in Shewa

E.40305110290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 3 May 90

[Excerpt] The heroic army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has destroyed the enemy force which had moved from Molale [in northern Shewa] to (?Wegere) to harass people, and foiled the fascist Dergue's (?invasion) plan. The EPRDF people's army carried out this destructive action against the 2d Company of the 3d Battalion of the 24th Brigade of the 4th Army Division. In the battle which took place at noon on 30 April, the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] destructive force was given the necessary punishment, while the soldiers who escaped this people's action dispersed in various directions.

In the battle, 46 enemy soldiers were killed, 61 wounded, and 13 captured. In addition, 27 light weapons, one

pistol, two Bren guns, two rpgs, and one radio communications set became property of our revolution. A company commander is among the wounded WPE soldiers. The company commander was wounded in the action taken by the WPE soldiers who had been forced to fight. These oppressed soldiers surrendered to the EPRDF popular army peacefully, and then fought back against the WPE forces immediately. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Vice President Saitoti on Single Party Rule

EA2504105890 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT
22 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 22 Apr (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti has said that Kenya is a democratic country and that the decision to have KANU [Kenyan African National Union] as the sole party was reached by the people.

Prof Saitoti said Kenyans had full confidence in the ruling party, KANU, and had because of this mandated it to lead their affairs. He said Kenyans were satisfied with the unity inherent of one party and one government under the able and inspiring leadership of President Daniel arap Moi [sentence as received].

The vice-president was addressing wananchi [citizens] outside the Kajiado North KANU sub-branch office in Ngong [near Nairobi] on Saturday [21 April] after meeting sub-branch officials, councillors and women leaders to review party and development matters in the area.

Prof Saitoti, who is also the party vice-president, appealed to party officials and KANU youth to maintain high discipline in the party to give the respect it deserved.

He praised the government of President Moi for its commitment to uplift the quality of life of all wananchi through the provision of health amenities, supply of clean water, quality education, roads and electricity, among others. The vice president said the government could achieve its goals only in an atmosphere of peace, and praised President Moi for the tranquillity he had maintained. He called on wananchi to support President Moi, KANU and the government for continued peace and accelerated development that had made Kenya a shining example in Africa. [passage omitted]

Denounces Multiparty Demands

EA2804221290 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT
28 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 28 Apr (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti, today hit at the few malcontents advocating for a multi-party system in the country, saying such a system would breed divisions. Prof Saitoti observed that where multi-parties

had been tried in Africa, they had resulted in tribal alliances leading to ethnic hatred and eventual chaos. He said that the majority of Kenyans had confidence with the sole party KANU [Kenya African National Union] and were satisfied with the dynamic and inspiring leadership of President Daniel arap Moi. Prof Saitoti, who was conducting a harambee [fund-raising meeting] in aid of Tengecha secondary school in Buret Division, Kericho [western Kenya], described the Kenya Government as a democratic one popularly elected by the people. [passage omitted]

Prof Saitoti criticised those equating the Kenyan situation to the political developments taking place in Eastern Europe, saying it was irrelevant as the people there were revolting against communism, an ideology (?rejected) by Kenyans since the early days of independence. The vice-president declared that Kenyans were politically mature and would not be swayed in their firm loyalty to President Moi, the government and KANU. He said Kenyans were grateful to God's provision of a peace-loving president who was relentless in pursuit of promotion of public welfare, peace and unity. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet, Polish Envoys

EA2604152490 Nairobi KNA in English 1410 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Text] Nairobi, April 25 (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, has reiterated that Kenya will not interfere with the internal affairs of other states but would instead encourage that crises facing them be resolved amicably. The minister said this when he met the Soviet ambassador to Kenya Mr V Kitayev, who paid him a courtesy call today.

Mr Ayah was responding to the ambassador after a brief report on the current situation in Lithuania in the Soviet Union. He said that Kenya would not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Lithuania and expressed the hope that Moscow will do everything possible to contain the Lithuania crisis.

The minister stated that Kenya is convinced that peace both regionally and internationally had become the main foundation on which Kenya's foreign policy is based. On the same concept, he said, Kenya would want to encourage the Soviet Union to solve its own problem amicably. Kenya believes that the Soviet Union is capable of solving the Lithuania crisis without any interference.

Earlier Ambassador Kitayev told the minister that the Lithuania crisis was an internal problem which can be solved according to the Soviet law taking into account the interests of the Lithuanian people.

The ambassador assured the minister that the Soviet Union will continue to co-operate with Kenya in areas such as agriculture, education and health. Last year, he

said, Moscow had offered Kenya scholarships at graduate and post-graduate levels and expressed the hope that Kenya would soon take them up. Moscow could also provide doctors and other experts to assist Kenya in various sectors economy.

The minister and the envoy agreed that there is need for the two countries to exchange visits between business communities in order to increase trade between Kenya and the Soviet Union.

The minister also met the Polish ambassador to Kenya Mr Tadeusz Janicki and reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The ambassador briefed the minister on the current changes taking place in Poland which he said "are effects that should not be feared", but be seen as a great change in implementing Poland's economic programme. He said the programme is intended to reduce inflation, create a free market economy and thirdly construct foundations of democracy through free elections to self-government.

The ambassador said that the recent visit to Poland by the Rome-based Kenya ambassador Dr D.D.C. Nanjira had gone a long way in cementing relations between Kenya and Poland. Mr Ayah said that relations between Kenya and Poland have continued to grow as a result of bilateral exchanges between the two countries. He expressed the hope that changes taking place in Poland will be peaceful.

The minister said he would look into visa regulations towards Poland to ensure big flow of Polish tourists to Kenya and exchange visits of business community between Kenya and Poland.

Chamber of Commerce Notes Trade Gap With Japan

*EA2804093490 Nairobi KNA in English 1955 GMT
26 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, April 26 (KNA)—Kenya has been called upon to vigorously intensify her trade promotion efforts to be able to tap the high market potential in the Asian and the Pacific region. This was said today by the chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Francis Macharia, when he received the Kenyan ambassador to Japan and South Korea Stephen Ole Leken in his office. [passage omitted]

He [Macharia] noted that in 1989, Kenya exported goods worth only Kshs [Kenya shillings] 332,051,306 to Japan and imported such commodities as construction and mining machinery, fertilizers, trucks and textile materials worth Kshs 3,792,256,238. [passage omitted]

Former Member of Parliament Expelled From Party

*EA2804160790 Nairobi Domestic Service English
in 0400 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] Three newspapers report on their first pages the suspension of former Butere member of Parliament Martin Shikuku by the Butere KANU [Kenyan African National Union] sub-branch for engaging himself in endless confrontations with political leaders in Kakamega District and in Parliament. The sub-branch also forwarded it recommendations to the Kakamega KANU branch.

Government-ANC Talks Begin in Groote Schuur

Delegations Renew Commitments

MB0205160590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] The leaders of the delegations of the talks between the African National Congress and the government at Groote Schuur have renewed their commitment to removing obstacles to meaningful negotiations.

Professor F.W. de Klerk [name and title as heard] and Mr. Nelson Mandela addressed newsmen shortly before the talks began.

Talks Reportedly Under Way

MB0205154590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The historic talks between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government got under way on Wednesday afternoon with a commitment from both State President Mr F.W. de Klerk and ANC Vice-President Mr Nelson Mandela to work for the creation of a peaceful and just South Africa.

The two men, who will be leading their respective delegations in the three days of negotiations, addressed journalists briefly on the lawns of the Groote Schuur homestead shortly before the scheduled beginning of the talks at 3.30PM.

Reading from a prepared statement, Mr de Klerk said the government was approaching the talks with the utmost earnestness. They could make an important contribution to bringing about peaceful and just solutions.

He also repeated the government's concern about the "escalating spiral of violence and intimidation" which had caused so much suffering and hardship.

"It is absolutely essential that peaceful negotiations for a democratic solution must be conducted in peaceful circumstances."

Mr Mandela said he trusted that all South Africans, regardless of political formations, would engage in the sacred exercise of negotiating a new SA without seeking advantage for their particular political organisations.

It was a sobering fact that this was the first time in 78 years that a truly serious meeting was taking place between the ANC and the succession of white governments that had ruled SA for generations.

"It indicates the deadly weight of the terrible tradition of a dialogue between master and servant which we have to overcome in order to establish a culture of peaceful, democratic and genuine debate, discussion and negotiation which should be the hallmark of the political processes of a free, peaceful and stable SA."

The pace of negotiations should be determined by the fact that "the black masses of our country demand and expect fundamental change now and not tomorrow".

Mr Mandela read part of his speech—in which he said Afrikaners had nothing to fear from the ANC—in Afrikaans.

Delegates to the talks began arriving at Groote Schuur, former residence of SA's prime ministers and now a museum, from about 2.30PM.

By the time Mr de Klerk arrived in a silver Mercedes at 2.50PM, all of the government delegation had already entered the main doors.

Minutes later a convoy carrying members of the ANC delegation arrived. Mr Mandela and Mr Walter Sisulu, who were travelling in the lead car—also a Mercedes—were welcomed by a white official and escorted inside.

A number of other ANC officials, who are not part of the official delegation—including the organisation's western Cape representatives, Mr Trevor Manuel, Mr Duffel Janse and Mr Steve Tshwetshe—came shortly afterwards.

After sharing tea in a specially-erected catering marquee at the back of the homestead, both delegations came outside to pose for photographs on the lawns for the scores of journalists who had been bused in for the occasion.

As the two leaders read their statements—Mr de Klerk first—at a podium on the grass, the rest of the delegates stood on a flight of stone steps behind them.

In the front row, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha stood next to SACP [South African Communist Party] Chairman Mr Joe Slovo, and next to him Mr Sisulu and Mr Alfred Nzo.

Behind them were Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Dr Dawie de Villiers and Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

On the next step were Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Mr Adriaan Vlok and Ms Ruth Mompati, and behind them Dr Beyers Naude, Ms Cheryl Carolus, Mr Thabo Mbeki and General Basie Smit, who is not part of the government delegation.

The first days talks are scheduled to continue over a working supper and to end at 11PM.

Tomorrow's session—the shortest of the three days—runs from 2.30 to 6PM.

On Friday the negotiations are to assemble at 11 and hope to finish by 6PM.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Constitutional Development, the facilitating department, said this morning that the session times remained subject to possible alternation by the meeting.

Another aspect, which would be part of the negotiations themselves, was the form of future press communiques by both the ANC and the government, he said.

Later, as the media waited for the photo session, and ANC National Executive Committee member, the political commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the nation, ANC military wing], Mr Steve Tshwete, held an impromptu press conference on the lawns of Groote Schuur and said it had been agreed by both sides that there would be no interim press releases during the meeting.

"The only release will be a final one on Friday."

The meeting would decide whether it would be in the form of separate statements or a joint release.

The parties would remain free to give interviews during that period on matters not related to the talks.

De Klerk, Mandela Statements Noted

MB0205163090 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Historic talks between the South African Government and the African National Congress [ANC] opened at Groote Schuur in Cape Town today. Delegates began arriving at the historic Cape homestead shortly before 1500 this afternoon. Cabinet members preceded President F.W. de Klerk. He was followed in his turn by the ANC negotiating team.

A massive media contingent saw the two delegations meet formally for the first time, after which President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela led their respective teams to address the opening news conference.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] We approach this meeting profoundly aware of our responsibilities to all the people of South Africa. It provides that opportunity for another important and constructive step in the irreversible process of normalization which has already started. We, from our side, will seize that opportunity. At the same time, the government will continue its discussions with other leaders and parties in our efforts to remove obstacles and to encourage negotiations. I welcome the commitment made by African National Congress in a press statement yesterday to make the maximum effort to find common ground to eliminate tensions and to make a success of this week's discussions.

[Mandela] We would like to acknowledge the words of welcome that have just been addressed to us. As everybody present can well imagine, we have paid a lot of attention to what was said. We accept that what you, Mr. de Klerk, said just now is out of the dialogue that is a necessary part of the process of finding a political solution for the problems which face our country and people. This is the first time in 78 years that a truly serious meeting takes place between delegations of the African National Congress and the succession of white

governments that have ruled our country for generations. This is a point that is sobering in its implication. [end recording]

ANC Delegation Optimistic

MB0205165890 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] was going into the Groote Schuur talks in a mood of optimism, ANC National Executive Member and Political Commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] Mr Steve Tshwete, said shortly before the talks began on Wednesday.

However, there could be no compromise on the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Mr Tshwete, who is not a member of the official ANC delegation, said on the lawns of the historic homestead that the ANC was optimistic that the obstacles to negotiation would be cleared.

"That's the general feeling in the ANC delegation—that we will strike an agreement on the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency."

Asked if the ANC's armed struggle was on the table for discussion, he replied: "Yes, I think it is."

The two sides had not agreed that it would be discussed, but there was no way it could not come up. It was not necessary that agreement be reached on the armed struggle as the ANC did not regard it as an obstacle to negotiations.

"The obstacles are as enunciated in the Harare declaration. We have listed them there." They included the issues of political trials, ANC comrades on death row, offensive legislation such as the Internal Security Act which circumscribed free political activity in SA, the state of emergency and the continued incarceration of ANC people.

The ANC could not move unilaterally on suspending the armed struggle. "They (the government) are armed too."

When one journalist said to him that the government regarded the armed struggle as an obstacle, he replied: "That's their Indaba. I'm talking from the ANC's position."

There could be no compromise on the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the emergency.

"How can you compromise? Can you say lets leave a portion of these guys in prison....? There's no compromise on these issues."

Mr Tshwete said the members of the ANC delegation who came from Zambia had no definite plans yet for their return to Lusaka. The Air Zambia plane that had brought them had flown back the same day.

"We'll remain in this country as long as there's business to be transacted, and as long as we are within the ambit of the agreement" (that he and his colleagues would not be prosecuted).

State President Mr F.W. de Klerk had not proclaimed a general amnesty for them, so they could not stay indefinitely. If it was necessary for the ANC's Steering Committee to stay behind because of decisions made during the meeting, they would do so.

Mr Tshwete said the ANC delegates had been given a verbal, not written, assurance of safe passage. No conditions had been attached.

"We never discussed the question of indemnity with them at any stage. It was announced that the ANC delegation would be arriving on such a date, and no action was taken" (by the government).

More on De Klerk, Mandela Statements

MB0205203890 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 May 90

[Excerpts] Historic talks between the South African Government and the ANC began this afternoon at 1530 at Groote Schuur in Cape Town. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [De Klerk, in English] We approach this meeting profoundly aware of our responsibilities to all the people of South Africa. It provides the opportunity for another important and constructive step in the irreversible process of normalization which has already started. We, from our side, will seize that opportunity. At the same time, the government will continue its discussions with other leaders and parties in our efforts to remove obstacles and to encourage negotiations. I welcome the commitment made by the African National Congress in a press statement yesterday to make the maximum effort to find common ground to eliminate tensions and to make a success of this week's discussions. Confrontation will get South Africa nowhere. Our joint destiny demands that all of us steer clear of it.

I have decided, at this occasion, to refrain from addressing any of the issues which might arise now or in future discussion. Our commitment to full participation for all South Africans is clear; equally so, our commitment to the protection of fundamental human rights and certain important basic values including the nondiscriminatory protection of minorities.

[De Klerk continues in Afrikaans] The beginning of a new era for South Africa has created expectations for all the people of South Africa. Despite expected difficulties, there has been cautious optimism and the belief and the conviction that our problems will be solved through negotiations. The government accepted the challenge to do everything possible to achieve this end. Our eventual goal is the creation of a new democratic dispensation for South Africa and all its people. The process in reaching that goal is under way, and I trust that these talks will be a further milestone on the road to a new and fair South

Africa. Our prayer is that God will lead us during these talks, and also in all talks aimed at this new and fair South Africa. [passage omitted]

[Mandela, in English] The meeting which begins today should be instructed by the ideas that all of us who will sit around the negotiating table are South Africans. As such we should be inspired by a commitment to address the interests and fundamental aspirations of all our people without regard for race or color. The solution we seek should not be based on any of the inhuman follies which have led our country into the destructive crisis in which it is now emerged. The pace at which we move to arrive at a just solution should be informed by the fact that the black masses of our country demand and expect fundamental change now, and not tomorrow. The people as a whole want the peace and stability which can only come about as a result of the total abolition of the apartheid system. The new society we shall create must as a matter of necessity be predicated on the basic system that each individual South African has an inalienable right to participate in all the processes which, in their combination, helped to save our common destiny. None amongst us should fear change.

[Mandela continues in Afrikaans] The ANC is aware of the fact that there are many whites who fear a democratic change. That is why the ANC once more would like to emphasize that the white community, including the Afrikaner, should not fear the ANC. The composition of the ANC delegation is proof of its desire to include all citizens in a future South Africa. That is why the ANC committed itself to fight all forms of racism.

[Keyter] After the statements by President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela, the delegation entered the historic building where the 20 members of the two teams took their places opposite each other for the beginning of the talks aimed at removing obstacles in the way of real negotiations. The session which started at 1530 this afternoon continues until 2300 tonight. There will be no further information given to the media before Friday. Tomorrow's session begins at 1430. [end recording]

Government, ANC Joint Statement

MB0205184190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1837 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The four-hour meeting between the delegations of the SA government and the ANC [African National Congress] in Cape Town on Wednesday was devoted to a general exposition by both sides of the obstacles regarded to be in the way of constitutional negotiations.

According to a joint statement released by the SA Government and the African National Congress, the discussions were characterised by "openness and straightforwardness" on both sides.

"In their opening remarks at the beginning of the meeting the leaders of the two delegations both emphasized each other's determination to seek agreement on the issues to be discussed, without underestimating the complexities and differences that will have to be resolved," said the statement.

It was agreed the obstacles discussed on Wednesday would fall under the following topics:

- security legislation;
- return of exiles;
- troops in townships;
- political prisoners;
- state of emergency;
- the adherence to the armed struggle; and
- the need to end violence.

The meeting was adjourned for a working dinner to enable individual members to exchange thoughts and proposals on the specific issues on the agenda, the statement said.

The talks will continue on Thursday at 2.30PM.

Treurnicht, CP Protest Talks

*MB0205161190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Parliament May 2 SAPA—The Conservative Party caucus walked out of parliament at 4.30 on Wednesday afternoon after a short speech by leader Dr Andries Treurnicht protesting against the government's talks with the African National Congress [ANC].

Shortly after the resumption of the extended public committee on agriculture, Dr Treurnicht started his speech by saying the possession of land was at present in the spotlight through claims by revolutionary and radical organisations.

"Farmers will be watching the negotiations with keen interest to see how this matter will be handled.

"What I want to say now has particular relevance to the course of this debate. I want to refer to a matter of utmost public importance, with reference to the talks between the state president, members of the cabinet and ANC and communist party members taking place in Cape Town."

Dr Treurnicht was interrupted by various National Party [NP] whips on points of order in that what he was about to say had no relevance to the subject of the debate.

In reply, Dr Treurnicht said the possession, use and availability of land was one of the most important subject that would have to be debated between the government and "those who say they own the land."

Mr Dave Dalling, chief whip of the Democratic Party, said on point of order that it appeared as if the National Party was deliberately trying to prevent Dr Treurnicht from speaking.

"We in the Democratic Party believe in free speech and believe the leader of the opposition should be permitted to make his speech."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the opposition in the House of Delegates, also on a point of order said "we also believe in freedom of speech and feel the leader of the opposition should be allowed to continue."

The chairman of the committee said Dr Treurnicht had asked permission to make a statement on his party's participation in the debate.

Dr Treurnicht said the ANC had, over the years, murdered dozens of innocent citizens in South Africa. Joe Slovo, Alfred Nzo and Others were important planners of these murders. According to the ANC's leader, Nelson Mandela, the organisation was still committed to continuing the armed struggle and sanctions.

"South African law forbids all these actions.

"The state president and his government have no legal qualifications to ignore these laws and to grant amnesty to the ANC terrorists or to hinder the South African Police in acting against them.

"In order to show our strongest condemnation of these actions, we will not participate further in today's business in parliament and will leave the chamber to hand a protest petition to the state president."

Dr Treurnicht then led his caucus out of parliament, accompanied by calls of "goodbye", "Boerestaats toe" and "don't ever come back" from members of the House of Delegates.

Treurnicht Gives De Klerk Petition

*MB0205165590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, accompanied by his parliamentary caucus, handed a petition to a senior representative of the state president at Tuynhuys on Wednesday afternoon voicing the CP's "strongest objection" to the talks which started on Wednesday between the government and the ANC [African National Congress].

Minutes earlier the CP caucus had walked out of the parliamentary debate on agriculture after Dr. Treurnicht had told the chamber they were doing so in protest and would not participate any further in Wednesday's parliamentary proceedings.

At Tuynhuys Dr. Treurnicht handed a protest petition to a senior official in the state president's office, Mr. Anton Pretorius, who undertook to give it to President F.W. de Klerk, who was busy with the discussions with the ANC at Groote Schuur.

In the protest petition, the CP said the state president was acting politically immorally in that the National

Party had specifically and expressly excluded such talks when it had asked for a mandate from the white electorate in the general election last year. The NP had said in an election policy document that while the ANC remained committed to violent methods, it had no place in a South Africa ruled by the NP. The ANC still stood by its aims. In conflict with previous solemn undertakings to maintain law and order, the government had slackened this in respect of provocative and open crimes being committed by the ANC.

"The CP warns that the government is building the stature of the ANC to such unknown heights that the ANC is getting the image of an alternative government of South Africa." The CP represented the majority of Afrikaners, the petition said, and demanded of the state president:

- to immediately stop the talks with the ANC and the communists; and

- to call an election for the House of Assembly to give the white voters a chance to elect a new government.

Outside Tuynhuys afterwards, Dr. Treurnicht said the ANC had been responsible for the deaths of dozens of people in South Africa, and President de Klerk was talking to people who were guilty of high treason.

The CP's next action would be to show its massive support at a rally in Pretoria on May 26 (the date Afrikaner nationalism came into power in South Africa in 1948). The CP would strive to get the majority of whites behind it. It would resume parliamentary participation on Thursday.

Reacting to the CP's walk-out and protest petition, Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said in a statement that the CP was simply marginalising itself.

Its protest action was in line with its generally negative approach during the course of this parliamentary session. Its concerns were real enough. But the answer to these concerns was not to stage protest walk-outs, but to take those concerns into the negotiation process.

"The DP's view is that once this preliminary phase is over and there is agreement on preconditions, the negotiating process must be opened up to all parties. And the CP, we believe, should be there as well."

NP Criticizes CP Protest

MB0205173390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] showed contempt for an important debate in the light of many problems besetting the agricultural industry, the National Party [NP] chief spokesman on agriculture, Mr Giel Malherbe, said on Wednesday.

In a statement, Mr Malherbe said the CP's walkout soon after the resumption of debate of the extended public committee on agriculture showed the CP had little interest in agriculture.

"We see it as a transparent attempt by the leader of the official opposition, who represents an agricultural constituency, to misuse the parliamentary agricultural debate for petty politics.

"It shows the inability of the CP to contribute competently to parliamentary debates. It would also appear as if Dr Treurnicht is taking his party in the direction of extra-parliamentary actions, similar to those used traditionally by the radical left.

"It is an insult to farmers that their interests are treated with such contempt."

De Klerk Criticizes Protest

MB0205200790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 2 May 90

[Excerpts] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The state president Mr. F.W. de Klerk, on Wednesday accused the Conservative Party [CP] of using blatant propaganda regarding the government's motive for negotiations with the African National Congress.

His accusation follows the delivery by the CP of a statement of objection to Tuynhuys on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr de Klerk said the CP statement was an accumulation of untruths and misrepresentations.

"The CP is using blatant propaganda regarding both the motive for the talks with the ANC and the government's attitude towards the security forces, which has no grounding in fact," Mr de Klerk said in a statement issued on Wednesday night.

He said the position of the government remained that negotiations about a new constitution would only be conducted with those fully committed to peaceful solutions.

The discussions currently in process with the ANC were not constitutional negotiations.

He said he resented the CP for attempting to undermine government authority in trying to politicize the security forces by sowing their distrust in the government.

"Nothing can be more destabilising in a country than this," said Mr de Klerk. "In the interests of all South Africans, I am trying to create a climate for peaceful negotiations and I will react fully at a later stage.

"South Africa dares not allow itself to be forced off course in its search for a just solution and lasting peace." [passage omitted]

Talks Termed 'Resounding Success'

MB0305053290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0200 GMT 3 May 90

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Cape Town May 3 SAPA—The South African Government and the ANC enter their second day of deliberations on Thursday with a general feeling of enhanced optimism after a historic first meeting which appears to have established trust and goodwill beyond their expectations.

After the scheduled program was cut from over seven to only four hours on Wednesday, the delegations left the Groote Schuur negotiating venue clearly pleased with the new level of understanding and clarity obtained for each other's position.

An agenda for the remaining 11 to 12 hours of talks scheduled until Friday was agreed to after both sides presented their main arguments concerning the perceived obstacles to constitutional negotiations.

Today it is expected that each side will start to present its response to these arguments, thus opening the real bargaining process by which they hope to reach a speedy agreement or at least sufficient progress to ensure a quick return to the negotiating table.

Although official comment from the negotiating parties has by formal agreement been limited to a terse statement recording the early adjournment of yesterday's talks, it has become apparent from sources close to the negotiating teams that the first meeting between any SA [South Africa] Government and the ANC in 78 years was a resounding success.

"The horns dropped off on both sides," one commented.

The ANC set out its known agenda of perceived obstacles to the creation of a climate conducive to real negotiations of which the state of emergency, the definition and release of political prisoners, repressive legislation and police violence are the cornerstone.

On the government side Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as minister of constitutional development, the facilitating executive of the talks, presented the case against the ANC's continued adherence to the armed struggle.

The ANC has agreed to respond fully to this issue, probably today.

Ultimately toasts were drunk to the two negotiating team leaders, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk and the ANC Deputy President, Mr Nelson Mandela.

The meeting was cut short when it was generally agreed that after days of gruelling preparation a rest was likely to be more productive than pressing on to the scheduled 11PM adjournment.

Today's restart of the talks, scheduled for 2.30PM will be preceded by a historic address to the Cape Town Press Club by one of the ANC negotiators, International Affairs Director Thabo Mbeki.

It is unlikely that Mr Mbeki will refer to the talks themselves but in broad terms he may set out the ANC's ideas in respect of the new South Africa the organisation hopes to negotiate once the obstacles being addressed at the Groote Schuur talks have been moved aside.

Thatcher Praises Talks

MB0305075390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 3 May 90

[Excerpts] The second round of the exploratory talks between the government and the ANC kicks off at 1430 this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Britain's prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has expressed her good wishes to President De Klerk and Mr. Mandela for the talks. Addressing a meeting of the Women's International Zionist Organization in London, Mrs. Thatcher praised what she referred to as the very courageous steps taken by Mr. De Klerk.

PAC General Secretary 'Critical' After Accident

MB0305104690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 3 May 90

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—The general secretary of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Internal, Mr. Benny Alexander, and several top aides are lying critical in hospital in Kimberley following a car accident in the northern Cape early on Thursday [3 May] morning.

Confirming the accident, the PAC secretary for finance, Mr. Mike Matsobane, told SAPA by telephone the accident had occurred about 10km outside Hopetown in the Karoo.

"We do not have full details of how it occurred. But we understand there was a collision and the vehicle our officials were in spun out of control."

Officials at the Kimberley hospital confirmed the PAC officials and members had been transferred to their institution.

"The accident occurred outside Hopetown, but Mr. Alexander and the others were transferred to Kimberley hospital by about 11AM," said a hospital official.

She could not give details of their injuries.

Mr. Matsobane said the organisation had been plagued by a spate of "dubious" car accidents in the past three weeks.

"Three weeks ago, Japhta Masemola died in a car accident under very dubious circumstances. Then Ishmael Chand died in a road accident on his way to his

brother's funeral in Botswana. His brother, Sam, and his family was assassinated a week before. Now Mr. Alexander and other aides have been injured in an accident. It is making us in the organisation suspicious," said Mr. Matsobane.

Among those seriously injured is Cassim Christiaan, an executive member of Quibla, a radical Islamic group in the Western Cape that has close links with the PAC.

Mr. Alexander and other PAC executive members had travelled to Cape Town to hold a series of meetings with regional leaders on the talks between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government.

Government 'Not Serious' About Settlement

*MB0205112590 Cape Town SOUTH in English
26 Apr-2 May 90 p 2*

[Text] The recent detention of two University of the Western Cape [UWC] students confirmed that the South African government was still not serious about a political settlement.

This was said by South African National Students Congress (SANSCO) speaker, Mr. Rudolf Mabece, at a packed meeting on campus on Wednesday. It was called to protest against recent detentions.

The detained students are Mr Raphael Martin, held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, and Mr Mabuyi Tshandu of the Zwelihle township in Hermanus, held under the emergency regulations.

Tshandu appeared in court with eight other Hermanus residents on charges of public violence and arson last Tuesday.

He was re-arrested with his co-accused, Mr Bulelwa Mqhu, 21, also of Zwelihle township, the next day and detained under the emergency regulations.

The UWC rally was also addressed by Mrs. Berenice Martin and an SRC [Student Representative Council] speaker, Mr. Roland Manellie.

A tearful Mrs. Martin told the meeting she had no idea where her son was being held.

"He has been behind bars for three weeks, but they still won't tell us where he is being held," she said.

Homeland Support of Government Said 'Fading'

*MB0205133190 Cape Town SOUTH in English
26 Apr-2 May 90 p 20*

[By Franz Kruger]

[Text] The government's chances of drawing homeland leaders onto its side of the negotiating table are fading fast.

The ANC's [African National Congress] succession wooing groups traditionally allied with the government

was most dramatically demonstrated in the recent pullout by homeland leaders from a meeting with President F.W. de Klerk.

After personal telephone calls from ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela, four leaders of the non-independent homelands at the last minute pulled out of talks with the government scheduled for early April.

The government has been assiduously looking for allies to take to the negotiating table.

In De Klerk's dramatic February 2 speech announcing the unbanning of the ANC and other groups, he made a special point of promising homeland leaders and the tricameral parties that their place at the table would be guaranteed.

Last week, in a speech during his debate in Parliament, he said there was no question of narrowing the process of negotiations to two or three parties.

"Every leader who seeks peace and who has a proven power base—be it large or small—has to be given an opportunity to participate," De Klerk said.

But the government's search for allies has been less than successful. It has been clear for some years that it would not be able to construct a credible ally with a national base among urban black communities.

The black local authorities have never been able to build support for themselves. At the same time, the tricameral parties are fast losing what little support they had.

The homelands were to be a crucial part of the alliance, and there have been a series of meetings with both the independent and non-independent homeland leaders to discuss constitutional options.

But the homelands have been changing rapidly. Transkei's Bantu Holomisa has long made it clear he sees the territory's future in a united South Africa.

In March, growing resentment in the rural and urban areas of the Ciskei swept President Lennox Sebe's regime from power and installed the military council of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Gqozo immediately moved close to the broad democratic movement, sharing platforms with local UDF [United Democratic Front] leaders and giving massive financial and logistic support to the welcome home rally organised for Mandela in Bishop.

Since then, there has been a coup in Venda, although the complexion of the new government of Colonel Gabriel Ramushwane is not nearly as clear as those in the Transkei and Ciskei.

There were indications that he seized power with the knowledge of Pretoria, and there was speculation in the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] that the coup was designed to prevent a complete collapse of the homeland.

Left almost alone has been Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope, who bravely promised that his homeland would still be around in 100 years' time.

Among the non-independent homelands, it is only Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's KwaZulu that feels strong enough to swim against the stream of popular sentiment.

Buthelezi was left as almost the only participant in the April talks, and he has made it clear he is willing to go into negotiations with the government regardless of what anyone else says.

However, he is appearing isolated in this stance, and it is clear the government realises the only participant in talks that really matters is the ANC.

Even if Buthelezi is prepared to talk without them, the government may no longer be willing to do so.

Nevertheless, he remains an important player, with massive support from Western powers.

In its campaign to draw off Pretoria's allies, the ANC made it clear this does not guarantee even sympathetic homeland administrations an equal place in any ANC-led negotiating alliance.

There have been calls for the struggle in the homelands to be intensified. The movement argues that it is important to maintain pressure on the leaders, to ensure they continue to act in the interests of popular organisations.

Whether this will include immediate reincorporation is not yet clear. It remains a long-term goal, but there are advantages for organisations in maintaining these structures for the moment.

There are clear advantages in the relative autonomy from Pretoria, and in the fact that the homeland administrations will allow popular mobilisation. This does not mean they are likely to become liberated zones, as this would entail the popular groups taking over outright control.

UDF leader Mohamend Valli said recently: "While we have reached an advanced stage in the struggle, we must still decide whether it is in our interests to call on the homeland leaders to resign at this moment."

In the end, the new generation of progressive homeland leaders have emerged out of a local elite, who have an interest in the survival of local bureaucracies.

This may not be much of a problem in an area such as Transkei, which has had some kind of separate identity and administration since the last century. The ANC, too, has recognised this and deals with Transkei as one of its regions.

But the Ciskei, and most other homelands, have no such geographical and historical logic. In the long run, the bureaucratic structures built in these areas will have to be dismantled. This will be no small task and it is not at all clear where the homeland leaders will stand once this issue moves onto the immediate agenda.

3 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0305101590

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Gorbachev 'Might Consider South Africa as a Refuge'— "If President Gorbachev ever gets booted out of office, as he was in Red Square by workers opposed to socialism and Leninism, he might consider South Africa as a refuge," writes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 May in a page 6 editorial. "By that time, if the ANC [African National Congress] is in a position to implement the economic policies it now espouses, this country may be the only place where a Marxist will still feel at home." Still, "when communism unravels in the Soviet Union, as it has done in the rest of Eastern Europe, there will be few countries where serious people will still think it necessary to prevent privatisation, or threaten to renationalise any corporation sold off by the state."

SOWETAN

Farm Workers Lack 'Most Basic' Rights—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 May in a page 6 editorial notes "Gary Player has set a sterling example in building a modern school on his farm. The school, built by the Gary Player Foundation, will cater for children whose parents work on nearby farms." "Farm workers are the most abused group in the country. Not only is there a reluctance to protect them in terms of the Labour Relations Act, they also do not enjoy the most basic of human rights which other blacks enjoy even under apartheid." "Gary Player's plea that more people take an interest in the education of farm children must not fall on deaf ears."

Angola

President Discusses War at Awards Ceremony

MB3005202690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1912 GMT 30 Apr 90

["Congratulatory speech" by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at an award ceremony for Angolan workers in Luanda on 30 April—recorded]

[Text] Comrade secretary of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], comrade members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, comrade members of government, comrade workers:

I salute the holding of this award ceremony in which vanguard workers medals are bestowed on all those who have earned this honorable title between 1979 and 1987. I thank you for having invited me to preside over this ceremony.

Throughout such a troubled period of our recent history, during which we have been victims of not only direct aggression by the racist Pretoria regime's army, but also the destabilization action that that regime and its allies have carried out—profoundly affecting our economy and forcibly displacing hundreds of thousands of persons—it is always a pleasure to note that Angolan workers have not turned their backs on work. Instead, they played their role with greater resolve by upholding our gains and national reconstruction efforts.

These outstanding workers from various Angolan provinces have given an example that serves to show the strength and character of the Angolan people, who refuse to be overcome by shortcomings and do not spare hardships to see to it that their ideals prevail.

Throughout its 30 years, which we mark today, UNTA has always followed and supported workers, who, in their specific areas, contributed to the country's liberation from colonialism and, when national independence was attained, to the building of a united, progressive, and prosperous Angolan nation. A number of patriots played an outstanding role during this period, either in the areas the MPLA liberated from colonialism before independence or during the demands workers made after the fall of fascism in Portugal on 25 April 1974. They resolutely, courageously, and unselfishly fought for the development of trade unions and the cause of workers in general. One such worker is [name indistinct]. His name will never be erased from the history of Angolan trade unionism.

These outstanding workers have followed his example and our combative and patriotic traditions. At workplaces and production centers, they play a role similar to that of the gallant FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] combatants who, arms in hand, continue to fight for peace among our people and

to defend the interests of the Angolan people until just peace is established in our fatherland once and for all.

Nowadays there is not a single citizen who does not think of peace. The word peace can be read everyday in texts and pages of newspapers, magazines, and in messages. The word is regularly heard on radio and television programs. In sum, peace is the people's most ardent desire, and the country's leaders are aware of it.

In 1983, the People's Republic of Angola outlined a strategy to achieve internal peace and to consolidate national unity in two phases. The first one consisted of eliminating external factors. In other words, ending the international nature of the conflict. The second phase consisted of searching for an Angolan solution to the internal conflict within the framework of the established order and based on Africa's experiences.

We have already overcome the main problems posed by the first phase—namely South Africa's undeclared war and Namibia's independence. Now we are in a transition period from the first to the second phase, because the question of ending foreign aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has not yet been totally solved.

The United States and the Republic of South Africa are still sending weapons and other means to UNITA, using the territory of the Republic of Zaire. There is a sharp increase in the number of violations of our border and airspace in the northern region alone.

What is happening is that during the period from December to February, our FAPLA forces deployed their units in the southern front. They defeated UNITA forces around the Lomba River and Mavinga. What is more, our forces clearly demonstrated their capacity to advance to Savate and isolate and stifle Jamba.

At the same time, our government presented a more realistic nine-point peace program. In the face of a total defeat, UNITA decided to divide its forces into small groups, dispatching them to northern Angola and deep inside Angola, through the Republic of Zaire, with the support of the United States, in order to destabilize oil- and coffee-producing regions as well as Luanda City, our country's capital.

In its despair, UNITA thinks that it will thus pressure the government and make absurd demands during the already announced direct contacts. It is obviously a last-minute military maneuver. However this maneuver will in fact only result in the loss of more lives and resources, without however changing the balance of forces on the operational military front. Nor will it change the balance of forces in the political and diplomatic fields. We have forces and means to thwart enemy plans.

Regarding power supply to Luanda, for example, with some sacrifice we can find alternative technical solutions. It is not the first time that UNITA has taken such

a senseless step. The comrades will recall that in 1985 UNITA sent about five battalions to the provinces of Bengo and Cuanza Norte to destabilize Luanda and prevent the holding of the Nonaligned Movement's foreign ministers conference.

The deployment of these forces outside their traditional areas created serious logistical problems, and naturally they were eventually defeated. Many starving and ragged soldiers surrendered, and other forces retreated in the face of firmness and resistance of the glorious FAPLA forces.

Once again, as you are able to see, comrades, our desire for peace and our concrete proposal for peace and national reconciliation is met with UNITA's show of strength with arms in hand, carrying out armed and terrorist actions. Our firm decision is to respond UNITA's armed violence with armed violence.

When UNITA becomes more sensible and opts for peace, we shall respond to this honest desire for peace with the spirit of peace and national reconciliation. The path toward peace can still be a long one. It can equally be shortened if there is good faith and spirit of compromise.

The two principal issues under discussion are, first, recognizing the present legal order, leading eventually to the recognition of our state and government.

Second, the multiparty system. Once the first point has been accepted—in other words, if the first issue is resolved just as we have announced, and if the second issue is formulated as stated in the draft document to the third congress of the MPLA-Labor Party—then a solution would be found easily among Angolans without any foreign interferences.

However, in order to achieve this objective, we shall have to work very hard with a spirit of sacrifice and with great vigilance. Peace is urgent and necessary for national reconstruction and development. We are aware of this. However, I know that workers and the Angolan people in general want a just peace and an honorable solution. They don't want peace followed by neocolonialism. We are an independent country. We shall always be an independent country. Our independence cost us much blood, human lives, and other kinds of sacrifice.

In all this process, it has always been the unconditional unity of working masses that demonstrated that we were on the right path. That is why it is with evident pride that we are able to pay homage today to those who in their midst distinguished themselves most for their honorable and unselfish work. They are therefore a firm trench that will enable us to conquer more and more victories in our decisive march toward an Angola that is increasingly prosperous and more open to the participation of all its children.

On the occasion of 1 May celebrations tomorrow, we would like to see all Angolan workers follow the true example of these true combatant workers in order to consolidate proletarian solidarity which is reaffirmed

and renewed at the international level on this occasion, having Angola as one of its most solid and (?consistent) grounds.

I conclude by sending special greetings to all those who on this occasion will be awarded medals of vanguard workers in a just homage that is rendered to them by our central trade union, UNTA.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

DPRK Vice President Arrives in Luanda 2 May

MB0205201790 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Pak Song-chol, DPRK vice president and member of the Workers Party of Korea Political Bureau, arrived in Luanda on an official visit some 30 minutes ago on board a UTA flight from Libreville, Gabon. He was welcomed at the airport by Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy and other party and government officials.

Pak Song-chol is visiting Angola for the first time, and will depart on Friday. He is scheduled to hold official talks with the Angolan foreign minister tomorrow. During his stay in Angola, the DPRK vice president will be received by the Angolan president.

NOVOSTI Says Angolan Changes 'Inevitable'

MB0305074590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Dr. (Razandali Eduard), a NOVOSTI Press Agency political observer, has described the current political and economic changes in the Angolan society as inevitable for the building of a truly democratic and socialist Angola.

Dr. (Razandali Eduard) is visiting Cabinda Province, accompanied by Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Angola (Eugene Korsokov), and (Alexandre Shinshi), a member of the group of political observers from NOVOSTI. In an interview with our provincial station, Dr. (Razandali Eduard) said that he, just like the Angolan people, would like to see an end to the war which he described as the principle obstacle to Angola's progress.

Dr. (Razandali Eduard) said that despite existing difficulties, the Angolan people have not lost hope for a happy future, taking into account efforts undertaken by the Angolan Government in search of peace (?which is) now more realistic and close at hand.

FRG Bank Grants Credit Line to Angola

MB0305070390 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Luanda, 2 May (ANGOP)—A FRG banking institution "BHF" has granted Angola a \$50-million short-term credit line. A source from the Angolan Ministry of

Trade and Industry told ANGOP today that the credit will be used to support the country's trade operations in consumer goods.

In turn, through the "OBC" (Angolan Holding) [preceding word in English], Angola will supply the BHF 10,000 barrels of oil per day to the value of the credit line granted.

The agreement was signed by Angolan Trade and Industry Minister Dumilde Rangel, Angolan National Bank Deputy Governor Amilcar dos Santos, and officials of the Angolan National Fuel Company and the "OBC" during a visit to the FRG.

Malawi

President Banda Appoints New Cabinet 2 May

MB0205164890 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the constitution of Malawi has appointed a new cabinet with effect from today, 2 May 1990. Announcing this in Lilongwe today, a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet said the new cabinet is as follows:

Minister of Agriculture—His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda;
Minister of Works—His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda;
Minister of Justice—His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda;
Minister of External Affairs—His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda;
Minister Without Portfolio—Honorable Maxell Pas-hane;
Minister of Labor—Honorable Wadson Deleza;
Minister of Trade, Industry, and Tourism—Honorable Robson Chirwa;
Minister of Health—Honorable Katola Phiri;
Minister of Finance—Honorable Louis Chimango;
Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources and Minister of Local Government—Honorable Stanford Demba;
Minister of Transport and Communications—Honorable Dalton Katopola;
Minister of Community Services—Honorable Mfunjo Mwakikunga;
Minister of Education and Culture—Honorable Michael Mlambala.

Appoints Party Officials

MB0205192090 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] The life president in his capacity as life president of the Malawi Congress Party has also appointed new regional committees of the Malawi Congress Party with effect from today. A spokesman of the party's national headquarters in Lilongwe in a press release said the new regional committees are as follows:

Northern Region: regional chairman: Honorable Malan Lungu; deputy regional chairman: Mr. (Henry Aron); regional secretary: Honorable Mfunjo Mwakikunga; deputy regional secretary: Miss (Ngulumba Nkombwa); regional treasurer: Mr. (Bazara Nyirenda); deputy regional treasurer: Mr. Robinson (Kaloloketa); committee members: Mr. (Wilson Mkothi); Mr. Oliver (Mrwapo); Mr. M.M.C. Gondu). The announcement said the fourth member's seat for the north is vacant.

Southern Region: regional chairman: Honorable Stanford Demba; deputy regional chairman: Honorable Dalton Katopola; regional secretary: Mr. (William Dinay); deputy regional secretary: Mrs. (Mary Seula); regional treasurer: the post is vacant; deputy regional treasurer: Mr. (Thadeu Taia); committee members: Honorable Wadson Deleza; Mrs. (Benadeta Dilipiza); Mr. (Herbert Chambala); Mr. Thomas Pinda.

Central Region: regional chairman: Honorable Louis Chimango; deputy regional chairman: Mr. (Theo) Phiri; regional secretary: Honorable Katola Phiri; deputy regional treasurer: Mr. (Kambewa Shisali); regional treasurer: Mrs. (Lupia) Banda; deputy regional treasurer: Mr. (Theka) Phiri; committee members: Honorable John Tembo; Mr. (Mdelemane Banda); Mr. (Chidekwele Makie). The fourth committee member's seat is vacant.

Mauritius

* SA Technicians Join Foreign Work Force

90AF0025B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 16 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] About 30 foreign workers have already arrived in Mauritius following the government's decision to authorize Mauritian enterprises to use foreign labor.

Some 20 workers were recruited for the construction of the Hyatt Hotel in Balaclava. Construction of this hotel has been delayed because of a labor shortage.

Moreover, the General Construction company has recruited about a dozen South African technicians to introduce a new technique that will be used to build the Marya Hotel in Pointe-aux-Piments.

Ghana

GDR Envoy Briefs Press on Reforms, Unification

AB2404223890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The GDR ambassador to Ghana, Mr. (Gottfried Boering), has said the new government of the German Democratic Republic will continue to cooperate with developing countries towards the establishment of a just world economic order. Mr. (Boering) gave the assurance when addressing a news conference in Accra today to explain the reforms taking place in his country. Abena Djebe Obeng reports:

[Obeng] Last week, the newly elected coalition government of GDR, led by Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, convened to define some of its major policy outlines. Foremost on the agenda were the GDR's foreign policy, its relations to developing countries, and the issue of German reunification. According to the GDR ambassador to Ghana, Mr. (Gottfried Boering), the GDR Government believes that the major problem facing the developing world is one of structural injustice between north and south and should be addressed along those lines.

[Begin (Boering) recording] There is no doubt that we have our problems. But they are minor compared with the problems of the peoples of the developing countries. The GDR Government is of the opinion that we can't solve our own problems which we have if we neglect the problems of others. [end recording]

Mr. (Boering) affirmed his country's support for the struggle of developing countries against apartheid, the depletion of tropical rain forests, and called for more aid for developing countries.

According to the reunification schedule, the new GDR Government is expected to dismantle all structures and lay the foundation for a currency and economic union with West Germany by the middle of this year, but, Mr. (Boering) said, though reunification is expected to come as quickly as possible, it should be well planned.

[Begin (Boering) recording] The government of the German Democratic Republic is of the opinion that unity should come as quickly as possible, but as good, as rational, as planned, and as future-orientated as necessary. This [words indistinct] the understanding of the GDR Government that never again Germany should seek to be the power center of Europe. Just the contrary, a united Germany should be a bridge of mutual understanding and mutual trust, and should be a stable factor of peace in Europe. [end recording]

Mr. (Boering) said unification cannot happen overnight. It will be a gradual process. He said the German Democratic Republic will be in the vanguard of the disarmament process and scale down its military obligations.

Opposition Member Grants Interview in London

AB2204223090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 20 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The final communique from the recent congress of the National Union of Ghanaian Students, NUGS, was a controversial one and seems set to put a few cats among the pigeons. Not only did it demand radical changes in education and student conditions, but also demanded political changes from the ruling PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, including freedom of expression and of the press, and a move towards multiparty democracy in Ghana. Well, Ghanaian journalist Kwesi Pratt, who is a member of the Kwame Nkrumah National Guard movement, is in London. Robin White asked him if the students were alone in their demands:

[Begin recording] [Pratt] As a matter of fact, all the mass organizations in Ghana are calling for a return to multiparty democracy: the trade unions, the student organizations, the lawyers, the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, and the New Democratic Movement, you know. All the patriotic and democratic forces in Ghana are now calling for a return to constituent multiparty democracy.

[White] And what is the government's reaction to that?

[Pratt] Very quiet. They haven't said anything. But if you look at their own blueprint for democracy, you see that multiparty democracy is not on their agenda. What they are actually putting on the agenda is some kind of a no-party dictatorship, which all the mass organizations are opposed to.

[White] How do you think things might develop now in Ghana—I mean, for instance, are organizations like your own, are they prepared to take to the streets in demonstration?

[Pratt] Well, a lot of people are exercising a lot of caution, but that is also because of the threat of arrest, the threat of intimidation, the threat that you could lose your job, and that kind of thing. It is not easy being in opposition in Ghana at this time.

[White] What about yourself? Are you prepared to take to the streets and demonstrate?

[Pratt] Well, I am prepared to state my views as clearly as possible whenever I have the opportunity.

[White] Speaking your mind is different from organizing demonstrations. Would you be prepared to organize demonstrations?

[Pratt] Well, demonstrations cannot be organized by individuals. Demonstrations come about because people, you know, realize that they have a common objective and they realize that there is the need to express, you know, their sentiments, you know, by doing

something. I mean, there are many people in Ghana—and I believe there are many people in Ghana now—who feel dissatisfied with the rule of the Provisional National Defense Council, and there are indications that people will take to the streets.

[White] Well, you belong to an organization called the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards. Now, Kwame Nkrumah himself did not believe in multiparty democracy. So, what are you talking about?

[Pratt] Kwame Nkrumah operated certainly in different circumstances. The world situation has changed and every organization that is realistic will have to respond to the changing situation all over the world, and we are responding to that.

[White] And do you believe in multiparty democracy?

[Pratt] It is certainly a way forward for us, given the present circumstances in Ghana, where nobody who is opposed to the policies of government, you know, can find expression.

[White] Now, if you now believe in multiparty democracy, why do you use Kwame Nkrumah's name? He didn't.

[Pratt] Well, in the first place, Kwame Nkrumah was not entirely opposed to the idea of multiparty politics. What he said was that any country that was just emerging out of the struggle for independence needed to bring about some national cohesion. It needed to hold together all the various ethnic groups in the country and that kind of thing. It was unnecessary at that time to have a multiparty democracy. Now, you would also realize that at the time the trend in the left worldwide was to have a one-party democracy, which they thought also allowed for internal dissent and that kind of thing. Now, but looking at Kwame Nkrumah, you don't look at Kwame Nkrumah just, you know, from the narrow point of view, whether he supported the multiparty system or he didn't. Kwame Nkrumah is the symbol of the struggles of the Ghanaian people for freedom. He led the independence struggle and also, he did a lot to improve the well-being of the people.

[White] He also locked up a lot of people rather more than this regime has locked up.

[Pratt] I do not think so. I think that this regime has been more repressive than the Kwame Nkrumah regime, if Kwame Nkrumah's regime can be said to be repressive. As far as I know, political prisoners in Ghana are currently estimated to be about 200, and under Nkrumah, for the 15 years that Nkrumah ruled Ghana, only one person was killed, was executed after he had been found guilty of attempting to assassinate the president. And between 1982 and now, hundreds of people have been executed for all kinds of reasons—for attempting coups and that kind of thing. I even know of a case where a friend of mine, Kwame Adjima, was shot, I mean, without trial. He had been arrested in the morning, and

by evening he had been killed. So I do not think that anybody can talk about repression under Nkrumah, particularly when you are talking about this regime. This is the worst regime we have had ever since our independence.

[White] You've been put to jail a few times yourself?

[Pratt] Sure I have, four times.

[White] You think you might end up back in jail pretty quickly now?

[Pratt] It's possible, I mean given the way in which I am talking to you today, it is very possible, because nobody, who is opposed to the regime in Ghana, you know, is free from being arrested or intimidated, and I could well go back into prison tomorrow.

Commentary on Politics in 'Developing Countries'

AB2704115690 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Kumah Drah commentary]

[Text] It is now becoming politically expedient in some single party developing countries that whenever there is growing socioeconomic and political pressure on the ruling class, the safety valve to turn on is the introduction of multiparty politics. But in analyzing the overtures of these politicians, some observers simply interpret them as the ripple effects of developments in eastern Europe.

The multiparty arrangement has gripped mostly the francophone countries. In the [word indistinct] central Asia, the monarchy there has been coerced to abolish its nonparty political system and introduce political parties. Zaire is the latest African country to go multiparty, following Algeria, Gabon, and Benin. Recent political unrest in Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] suggests that all is not very well in that one-party state. But who knows whether the one-party system will become a safety valve there as well? Algeria, which has been experimenting the one-party system in recent years, has been witnessing clashes between supporters of the ruling National Liberation Front and the Islamic Fundamentalist Party. It is yet to be seen what the casualties will be in this struggle for power.

It is to avert tribal and religious politics that the Babangida government of Nigeria rejected all the 13 registered political parties and created only two for the return to civilian rule in 1992. Proponents of the multiparty system, however, do not see anything wrong with tribal and religious antagonism associated with it. To these people, it is part of the old game which developing countries cannot skip overnight. However, it would be too simplistic to assume that a particular brand of political system could serve as a catalyst for development. This is because many complex socioeconomic factors impinge on various political systems at a given

time. Carbon political blue prints as well as undefined political experiments could equally be hazardous.

A close look at how President Mobutu, for example, is going about his so-called political liberalization program exposes him and some leaders in the developing world as political tricksters. President Mobutu, in the first place, yielded to the creation of three political parties because of internal and external pressure. As expected, Belgium, Zaire's colonial master, has welcomed the announcement and, definitely, Mobutu will also attract more support from his Western Bloc protectors soon. He is continuing his quarter of a century rule with a new rule he described as an umpire above party politics. The creation of the parties is aimed at dividing further a strong opposition against his rule. To ensure that he does not lose control of affairs and the consequent exposure of his heinous political and economic crimes, he has started setting in motion a transitional machinery studded with people of his choice in key positions.

Now matter how Mobutu or other political leaders create single or multipolitical parties, their experiments would woefully backfire if they do not encourage flexible, people-centered systems which cater for the majority of the people.

Information Secretary on Coverage of Third World

*AB2604224890 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] The secretary for information, Mr. Kofi Totobi-Quakyi, has called for a new approach to news gathering and presentation by the world's leading media houses to ensure a more balanced appraisal of developments in Third World countries. He said unless this is done, cross-fertilization of ideas, which has sustained mankind's civilization, will be blocked, and the ideas perpetuated by the world's media will remain fashionable only in the countries in which they operate.

Mr. Totobi-Quakyi, who is on an official visit to the United Kingdom, was speaking at a meeting in London with Mr. Michael Stevenson of the Policy Planning Unit of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The secretary said it is sad, and without any regard for the hard realities of life in the developing countries and efforts by the people to move away from their dependency on foreign assistance and evolve more self-sustaining developmental strategies. These attempts are often misrepresented as the causes of hardship in many of the world's media.

Mr. Stevenson said in the particular case of the BBC, special efforts are made to achieve a level of balance in the presentation of news and current affairs. He noted, however, that as much as possible, concerns such as those expressed by Mr. Totobi-Quakyi are always brought to the attention of the appropriate section for consideration. He welcomed discussions with the secretary with regard to the introduction of tighter editorial control within the BBC.

Mr. Totobi-Quakyi had earlier had similar discussions with officials of other bodies, like the Commonwealth Broadcasting Authority, Independent Broadcasting Authority, the National Council for the Training of Journalists, and the Thompson Foundation's Journalism Study Center at the University of Cardiff. The talks were aimed at finding out the possibilities of introducing new techniques in news gathering, processing, and presentation to the Ghanaian media.

Comments on Country's Media

*AB2804125890 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 28 Apr 90*

[Text] The secretary for information, Mr. Kofi Totobi Kwakyi, has said in London that the government will maintain rapport between it and journalists, the intelligentsia, and the general public to create an atmosphere free of fear and intimidation to enable everyone to develop a new perception of national development efforts.

Mr. Totobi Kwakyi, who is on a one-week visit at the invitation of the British Government, said even though the Ghanaian media's performance is quite commendable, there is the need for improvement. He defended the government's involvement in the media because of the huge financial resources needed to provide the service.

The secretary noted that the Western media have evolved over a long period of time, and this has ensured the establishment of a highly diversified and competitive industry operated by the private sector. He welcomed Britain's Overseas Development Technical Aid for rural community radio stations in Ghana.

Mr. Totobi Kwakyi said the government's future plans include the introduction of more community radio stations and regional newspapers to facilitate the discussion of local issues more realistically.

PNDC Officials Affected by 'Accountability'

*AB2704175390 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 26 Apr 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the stock phrases being used by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government in the early days after it came to power in Ghana was the broom of accountability. The promise was that Jerry Rawlings' Revolution would sweep away corruption. Well, some would say the sweeping hasn't been thorough enough. But recently there has been a bit of fresh plain cleaning with a number of the PNDC appointees losing their jobs. But what has been setting tongues wagging is that the authorities give few details of reasons for the sacking. From Accra Adjoa Yeboah Afari telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] One of the latest victims of the accountability broom is the district secretary for Amanse West in the Ashanti Region. Miss Grace Ama Serwaa Hansen has been dismissed, according to an official statement, following inquiries by the Ashanti Regional Investigations Committee. The committee found that she had been involved in, and I quote, some dubious private financial transactions incompatible with her position as a PNDC appointee, but no further detail were provided.

Another victim is the district secretary for Kwaebibrim in Eastern Region who, according to the same statement, has been suspended pending the outcome of an investigation in his alleged misconduct while an employee of the Ghana Consolidated Diamond Company at Akwatia.

Recently another district secretary was also dismissed in the Ashanti Region. In this case, the reason given was so puzzling that they are still talking about it. The official statement that announced Mr. Yao Oppong Kyekyeku's removal from his post simply stated that he was being dismissed because of and I quote, mental exhaustion. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

Students Submit Demands to Parents Association

AB0205124190 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 28-29 Apr 90 p 2

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Akrou]

[Text] Many people will claim responsibility for victory, but very few will own up to defeat. The Ivory Coast National Union of Pupils and Parents, UNAPEECI, and the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast, MEECI, have been organizing several meetings to avoid an invalid academic year in the country. On 26 April, about 200 students filled the main room of the headquarters of the Ivory Coast Association of Engineers and Allied Technicians at the invitation of UNAPEECI, whose full bureau was also present at the meeting.

There were two main items on the agenda: the resumption of classes and how to achieve it. Concerning the first item, it was unanimously agreed that most students were eager to resume classes.

The debate on how to ensure the reopening of schools in order, discipline, and security was a lengthy one. Twenty five participants registered to take the floor, but they all could not do so for lack of time. However, those who took the floor summed up the main student demands: granting scholarships and housing to most students; suppression of the first part of the baccalaureat [diploma granted at completion of secondary school education]; dismissal of the university rector, director of the National University Catering and Welfare Services, and dean of the School of Medicine; no more student dismissals at the School of Medicine from the fifth year;

providing equipment to the laboratory rooms to enable young Ivorians to answer the call of the authorities who rightly believe that science and technology belong to the future; reopening of university residences closed or sold to civilians despite the shortage of rooms at existing residences; and payment of April scholarships.

They deplored the fact that auditoriums were cramped and expressed the wish to see a second university built to reduce crowding at Abidjan University.

They hauled MEECI Chairman Keita Aboubacar over the coals for his rude statements which contributed to worsening the situation when things seemed to be getting calmer. In the same vein, they said they now want senior students to be excluded from the chairmanship of the movement, because, most often, they are not confronted with the same constraints as sophomore or junior students.

The students, who were encouraged to speak out, did so frankly and courageously. They made it a point to reaffirm to UNAPEECI that they had matured and were not being manipulated.

UNAPEECI chairman Lucien Yapoby and his bureau took due note of what the students said.

Students Adopt 'Tough Stand' at Union Meeting

AB0205150790 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 28-29 Apr 90 p 2

[Report by Lebry Leon Francis]

[Excerpts] Since the government's decision on 7 April to close down schools, the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast [MEECI] has on several occasions complained about its inability to assemble its militants in an appropriate environment for fruitful consultations. Yesterday morning, however, the students and pupils movement was able to create the right conditions for these consultations by convening all its members at its headquarters in Cocody District. [passage omitted]

The very limited number of those who managed to attend yesterday's meeting did not in any way dampen the zeal of the participants in reviewing the problems and difficulties affecting the future of the university and schools, and when MEECI President Keita Aboubacar reminded the participants that maintaining the decision to invalidate the academic year was not in their interests and that it is necessary to think about returning to classes, the students again adopted a tough stand on their demands and requested that the government must first meet their demands or at least pledge to consider them during the next academic year.

Despite their common concern, the diversity of views and desires led to a division between the members concerning the expediency and priority classification of their demands. Some wondered why their colleagues

waited four months, until the long vacation time, before requesting readjustments in scholarships and accommodations for all students.

Others persistently rejected the idea that they had been manipulated. As a result, the whole atmosphere was so noisy and disorderly that it was impossible to hold any responsible and positive discussions. However, when calm finally prevailed, Mr. Herve Gogo, a third-year law student, was able to set a precondition: students must choose between returning or not returning to school before their demands are met.

Apologies

Among the wide variety of proposals made by participants, one can note the students' (unanimous) desire for scholarships to be fixed at 40,000 for all students as well as the proposal that accommodations be provided for all students as of the next academic year.

What really appeared to be a new development at yesterday's meeting was the general desire of students that their president should make a public apology to "teachers who have been offended;" that is to say, to teachers of higher institutions whom Keita Aboubacar lambasted in his news conference last Monday. Adiko A., preparing his thesis in medicine, Josephine N'guesan, a student delegate representing students of the Faculty of Law, and other speakers recalled that they have not charged the MEECI with this mission. "The president should therefore go back on the radio and television to win back the lecturers, because without them there will be no lectures. The MEECI should not openly attack those who are responsible for our training. It has tarnished our good image." All this rebuke addressed to the chairman of the national bureau has a single purpose, which is that the movement must not attack persons, but must pinpoint difficulties in student life.

The second "new element" in the discussions was the proposal made by the MEECI to organize an extraordinary congress during which all the problems would be reexamined.

The president, Keita Aboubacar, who preferred the formula "days of reflection" for students and pupils, however, fixed a definitive platform with them for presenting their problems again to the authorities of national education, whom the MEECI hopes to meet very quickly.

Workers Present Grievances; President Responds

AB0205111590 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 1 May 90

[Excerpts] The May Day celebration was very symbolic this year in the Ivory Coast because of the social climate, which has been somewhat disturbed over the past few weeks, and the consequences of the economic crisis that is seriously affecting our country. The celebration in

Abidjan this morning was essentially marked by a wreath-laying ceremony at the cenotaph for those who lost their lives for the triumph of the workers' cause.

This ceremony was preceded by the presentation to the head of state a list of workers' grievances by a delegation of the General Union of Ivory Coast, IGTCI, Workers Steering Committee, led by its general secretary, Adiko Niamkey. This ceremony took place at the private residence in Cocody District of the head of state in the presence of Minister of State Mathieu Ekra and Ministers Jean-Jacques Bechio of the Civil Service and Yaya Ouattara of Youth, Sports, and Social Welfare. The grievances presented to the president centered particularly on the issues of cancellation of the salary cut measures, which are currently suspended, and the reopening of schools. The grievances also included measures to deal with the consequences of unemployment and collective firing in the enterprises. For more details, let us listen to the UGTCI general secretary:

[Begin Niamkey recording] Mr. President of the Republic, our country, whose political and social climate has always been serene, has, over the past months, been affected by social unrest, acts of violence, strike threats, and social disturbances that you have succeeded in containing without bloodshed. [passage omitted]

After analyzing the situation and in the interests of Ivory Coast, the UGTCI will continue to cancel any salary cuts for good. Mr. President, we would also like conditions rapidly created for the resumption of courses in all the country's schools. This is because each Ivorian admits today that an invalidated academic year would be disastrous for the Ivorian nation and must be avoided at all costs. If these two wishes are fulfilled now, the situation will return to normal. [passage omitted]

Mr. President of the Republic, we, being very concerned by the massive layoffs in this period of economic crisis, particularly want to stress the need to institute a tripartite commission which will examine these economic layoffs. This issue constituted the main grievance of 1 May 1989 and is indeed in line with the dialogue and consultation policy being pursued in Ivory Coast. [passage omitted]

Mr. President, on behalf of the UGTCI Steering Committee and all the trade unions affiliated to the UGTCI—they are 126 in number—I would like to assure you, Mr. President of the Republic and chairman of our great party, that we continue to support you personally and your policy because we know that after courageously leading the country to independence, you made it one of the most developed countries in Africa south of the Sahara and that you are the only one capable of helping our country overcome the economic predicament in which it lies. You are also the only one capable of establishing peace in unity and uniting around you all this country's sons. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The president, who paid great attention to all these grievances, pledged to examine them willingly indeed

and expressed satisfaction with the peace objective on which the UGTCI initiatives have always been based:

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] My working brothers and sisters, nine months ago, I said that it was no longer time for speeches but for acts. We are going through an extremely difficult situation. Thanks to their objectives, being a participative trade union, Ivorian workers have helped to consolidate our development in a peaceful climate.

We are confronted with social problems; only people-related problems are not solved, I mean when people say: get out of here and let me sit down. [applause] All other problems can be solved provided that they are considered in their contexts. Workers have trade unions that the authorities respect and continue to respect, but when the problems are social and should be solved in this social context, they should not be moved to the political level. We are already confronted by an economic and social crisis; We will have the opportunity to tackle political problems. I have said that everything is possible in the Ivory Coast, all changes are possible, even most of them are already provided for, but on condition that they are examined in a peaceful climate.

All this said, solutions to the problems that you have just raised depend on our resources; the most beautiful girl in the world can only offer what she has. We are going through a difficult crisis period, but we have to examine these problems. You have made good suggestions, namely a real contribution by workers and employers to the recovery efforts. You have even called for the contribution of the state. Well, we shall not fail to do our job. Thus, all together we shall find solutions to all the problems that you have just raised, even if some of these problems would be solved in the future according to our resources. But at least with this, you will be sure that we have decided to satisfy our workers.

At the beginning of my statement I said: no speeches but acts, and concerning acts, this means what we all will do in the interest of the workers—therefore in the interests of all of the Ivory Coast, the motherland of us all. Thank you. [end recording]

Opposition Figure Discusses Election Strategy

AB0205115990 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 1 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] After 30 years of a one-party state, the Ivory Coast's ruling party has agreed to face the competition. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has always maintained that Ivory Coast was too divided to have a multiparty system. But last night, after weeks of public protests and unheard-of riots in Abidjan, the executives of the PDCI-RDA (Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally), as the ruling party is officially known, voted to recommend the recognition for opposition groups. Four of them, already in existence,

will be taking part in general and presidential elections later this year. One long-time opponent of the Ivorian Government is Georges Sery of the Socialist Study Circle. Elisabeth Blunt asked him if the opposition parties planned to field one single candidate in the presidential elections:

[Begin recording] [Sery] Before the presidentials, what we will try is that at first, organize all our (?friends). If this is done, we can choose one member of any party to be the candidate of the opposition. And if we win, all the others will be organized [words indistinct].

[Blunt] So, you would look for one united opposition candidate?

[Sery] We think so, because we do not want to lose against the PDCI-RDA. This is our first goal. We do not want to lose against the PDCI.

[Blunt] If it is important for the opposition to be united, as it obviously is, why are you all creating separate parties? Most of the party leaders are from the university or know each other. Why this sudden rush for parties?

[Sery] In democracy, we are different in our conceptions and in the practice of our political life. So, for the main reasons or for the essential, we can organize our parties together. We all defend democracy, we all defend human rights, we all want better political and economic organization. But for the details, it is sure that (?two) do not think the same thing.

[Blunt] Where is your political position? Are you all (?actually) to the right of President Houphouet-Boigny, some of you to the left, or what?

[Sery] What we can say is that all of them are on the left of PDCI-RDA and all of them have one or two things in common. [end recording]

Trade Unions Laud Scrapping Salary Reduction

AB0205161790 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 2 May 90 p 7

[Statement by Adiko Niamkey, secretary general of the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers, UGTCI, at meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny at Cocody on occasion of May Day celebration]

[Excerpts] Comrade workers: Since 1949, Ivorian workers have been celebrating May Day by holding a rally, staging a march, presenting a list of grievances, and laying a wreath at the memorial to the dead.

May Day celebrations over the last five years were most impressive, with colorful, lively, and long marches with massive turnouts.

This year, considering the morose economic, social, and political climate resulting from student unrest and the salary cut measures recommended by the World Bank and the IMF, we have departed from tradition this year

by not holding a rally or staging a march to avoid unpredictable excesses and violence.

We want peace and security. This is not the time or the occasion to allow troublemakers, vandals, and looters to carry out their evil designs.

Therefore, I would like, on behalf of the executive committee of the UGTCL, on behalf of all workers, and on my own own behalf, to take this opportunity to warmly thank His Excellency Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic and chairman of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, for the vision and understanding he demonstrated by courageously making the decision on Wednesday 18 April 1990 to suspend the salary reduction measures.

I want to express our deep gratitude to him for making such a decision which has pleased everyone, settled all misunderstandings, and enabled us to have hope that a general consensus will lead to a happy solution for this crisis.

This economic crisis with many social implications has taken a political turn which led to demonstrations and the disastrous consequences of having an invalid academic year for our country's children.

It is very sad to see this happen, it is difficult to believe or to tolerate all this in the country of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, an apostle of peace.

The UGTCL hopes that the suspended measures are not brought back and that the interministerial committee set up by the government finds an acceptable formula that does not generate social upheaval. [passage omitted]

This is why it is my duty to pay tribute to, to thank, and to warmly congratulate all the general secretaries of the national trade unions and the enterprises, and all the general secretaries of the regional and local unions for resisting the demagogic and destabilizing aggression of all those who wanted to incite them to strike and to sow disorder to achieve their unavowed designs.

I am proud of these shrewd trade unionists and all the workers who knowingly followed them. As responsible trade unionists conscious of the fate of the masses of workers and the future of our country, they dismissed with a waive of the hand all proposals aimed at paralyzing the smooth running of the country. I am personally happy and urge all these brave militants to persevere in that path, to remain vigilant, and not to allow themselves to be misled by those who only think about their own interests. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Peace Committee of Citizens Meets 2 May

AB0205221290 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2030 GMT 2 May 90

["Special message" of Joint Peace Committee of Citizens of Nimba, River Cess, and Grand Gedeh Counties on 2 May on current situation in the country—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Moderator] Hello, I am (Paul Wieh) welcoming you to this special program, the first in the series designed to focus on search for peace in Liberia. Search for Peace message is brought to you by the Joint Peace Committee originally made up citizens from Nimba, River Cess, and Grand Gedeh Counties. Concerning [words indistinct] throughout Liberia for a search for peace, as a result of the crisis that we have found in our country today. (It concerns a view) that we should have a peaceful end to the crisis in Nimba and any parts of Liberia, without shedding blood, loss of lives, and displacement of our citizens and residents.

Samuel Kanyon Doe took the lead recently when he called on persons who are engaged in the armed rebellion against the Government of Liberia since December 24, 1989, to lay down their arms and turn in themselves to a neutral body for safety. The president, who is also the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, has ordered government troops [words indistinct] not to shoot, arrest, or harass any rebel who may lay down arms for the sake of peace in the country.

Since Dr. Doe made this call, concerned individuals from various backgrounds and organizations in the country have been speaking about [words indistinct] of resolving the crisis throughout the country in peaceful ways. Others have been willingly grouping themselves and holding a series of talks aimed at finding ways to spread and extend the message of peace [words indistinct] to our people. One of such concerned citizens groups is the Joint Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Cess Peace Committee, and one of the decisions the committee has taken is to have its officers and members to speak to their people in local languages, so that they can understand. Without any [words indistinct] on my left, the chairman of this committee, Honorable (Cyrus Cooper) and the co-chairman, Honorable Jackson F. Doe, who could not be with us, is being represented by Honorable (David Tuh).

And we start by asking the chairman and the cochairman to tell us what message they have for our people. Honorable (Cooper).

[(Cooper)] Thank you. Our presence here today, is purposely to address the situation in the country, occasioned by the rebel incursion on December 24, 1989 in Nimba County with a loss of lives and property. This unfortunate situation continues to claim the lives of innocent citizens and even strangers within our gates. It is

Liberians that fight; it is Liberians that are killed by their brothers and sisters; it is Liberians that are displaced. Liberia is our home and the only home we know. The rebel activities led by Charles Taylor are in no way beneficial to anyone in a democratic society such as ours. Not even those who are fighting [words indistinct].

Therefore, this must stop. It must stop. Charles Taylor has succeeded to some extent in sending out brothers against brothers in Nimba County that today, that county is in disarray. These things are strange to Liberia and they are happy [words indistinct] yet, the people will come together to iron out their differences in the interest of peace and unity.

Charles Taylor is a Liberian, and those that are fighting with him are Liberians. Therefore, a possibility exists that whatever grievances or problems Charles Taylor may have could be resolved peacefully in Liberia, but this cannot be done while the fighting is going on.

We the members of this committee want to dispel the notion that the situation (?encountered) in Nimba County is not Nimba and Grand Gedeh affair. I want to repeat. The situation in Nimba County today is not Grand Gedeh and Nimba affair. This is a national affair which must be considered as such by the people of this country.

To resolve this conflict, we wish to call upon Charles Taylor, in furtherance of the president's peace initiative, we call upon Charles Taylor and his men to lay down their arms and heed or [words indistinct] to see to the safety zones with his fighting men.

These zones designated by government, are in Bassa [words indistinct] as an initial step towards the resolution of the conflict. These zones are headed by bishops, men of great renown who are selected from among the great religious leaders of this country. There, the safety of all those that are called upon, will be guaranteed. This also goes to Nimba citizens and all others. [passage omitted]

UN To Begin Evacuating 'Nonessential' Personnel

AB0205210690 Paris AFP in English 2105 GMT
2 May 90

[Text] New York, United Nations, May 2 (AFP)—The United Nations is to evacuate non-essential personnel from Liberia to neighboring African nations because of the deteriorating situation in that country. U.N. spokesman Nadia Younes said Wednesday. The majority of the U.N. personnel is based in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, where the situation was described as tense by the Geneva-based U.N. agency responsible for the team in Liberia.

Liberia has been wracked by civil war between supporters of a former senior official, Charles Taylor, and troops loyal to President Samuel Doe since last

December. Some 150,000 Liberians have already sought refuge in the neighboring Ivory Coast and Guinea.

Senate To Discuss Plans To End 'Crisis'

AB0305075690 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] The Liberian Senate says, as a House and the first branch of government, it is its responsibility to come up with plans to bring about a lasting solution to the Nimba crisis. The Senate, in view of the ongoing situation in the country, is meanwhile meeting today in a special session to find a solution to the conflict.

Senegal

FRG, Togo Ambassadors Present Credentials

AB2704121090 Paris AFP in French 1732 GMT
26 Apr 90

[Text] Dakar, 26 Apr (AFP)—The new FRG and Togolese ambassadors to Senegal today presented their letters of accreditation to President Abdou Diouf. They were Thomas Fischer-Dieskau (FRG) and Kondi Agbal (Togo).

* Privatization Faces Hurdle of Scarce Capital

34190105B Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
9-15 Mar 90 p 4

[Article by Mamadou Ndiaye: "Timid Sale of State Companies"]

[Text] There are companies for sale, but buyers are few and far between. And the scarcity of capital is slowing down the establishment of a resale market.

The Fraternal Association of Treasury Inspectors has reopened the debate on privatization of state-owned companies. A conference on this subject, open to the public, was held by the association on 2 March. It attracted a considerable number of senior and middle-ranking officials, industrialists, and bankers who came to exchange views with Tijane Sylla, government delegate for the reform of the semi-state sector and the invited guest for the evening. Moussa Toure, secretary of state at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, called Tijane Sylla "Mister Privatization," who had been designated to encourage the attendance of persons concerned with this matter.

Previously, Moussa Toure made every effort to demonstrate that privatization is one of the principal aspects of the program of economic adjustment. In general terms privatization involves a disengagement of the state from trade that "aims at reducing the substantial burden of a whole group of practices that have become untenable." Specifically, it means turning over the retail sector to private companies while opening up new perspectives outside the scope of public enterprise.

First, Tijane Sylla sought to correct a misunderstanding. According to him, privatization is in no way a synonym for the abandonment of its responsibilities by the state. To this extent it is only one aspect of economic policy. Privatization reflects a context of crisis that is forcing the state "to reevaluate its resources while redefining its role in intervening between different partners in the operation of the economy." By doing this the objective, which the government is pursuing, is to reduce the flow of Treasury funds to public and semipublic companies, increasing the managerial autonomy of these institutions, and resuming production in a long-term way.

Hence, the approval on 17 August 1987 of a law for the implementation of the privatization program, which was accompanied by decrees outlining a program to this effect and that set out the strategy and defined several criteria covering eligibility for this program. According to Tijane Sylla, the sale of so-called strategic enterprises to the private sector is excluded. Such strategic enterprises include the Port Authority of Dakar, Sonatel [National Telecommunications Company], the postal service, etc. These services will continue to be the property of the state. On the other hand, companies controlled by the market can be privatized. In any case the government will not dispose of companies unconditionally, since the decree covering the public offer of sale emphasizes openness in establishing economic democracy by broad dispersion of share holding.

Illustration

Although selling a company is one thing, finding a purchaser is something else. Now that is the greatest difficulty encountered by the Office for the Reform of the Semipublic Sector. For despite a series of juridical provisions, Tijane Sylla revealed that his office ignored the specific conditions of the Senegalese economy, characterized by insufficient savings, an absence of tradition in personal property transactions, and the lack of a solid, financial market. Consequently, these constraints have had a major impact on privatizing the first few companies. The Saloum Salt Enterprise is a good illustration of this situation. The attempt to privatize this service failed due to a lack of detailed preparation. However, Tijane Sylla and his group have made good use of this failure by studying the obstacles encountered. Consequently, changes will be made, beginning with the resale of the Mbao poultry farm, since the turnover of companies will henceforth depend on the type of buyer. In short, it will be necessary to show ability to handle poultry before any purchase of the farm, even if the buyers have the necessary financial means.

However, changes will be introduced in the form of "control blocks" earmarked for Senegalese professional workers to whom the state agrees to provide tax advantages in order to set up a strong and dynamic private sector. That is the spirit of the law, according to the delegate for the reform of semipublic institutions. Will investors follow the economic choices made by the state? What would happen if the state does not find a purchaser

for the companies that it wishes to liquidate? How does the state intend to reconcile economic imperatives with social justice? Why is there still no interest on the part of small transportation companies?

Profitability

One thing is certain. The first concern of the investor is the profitability of his operation, which is not possible unless there is a minimum amount of security, strengthened by the existence of large amounts of liquid funds. The latter are still in short supply, which explains the rarity of small stockholders. As long as the purchase of shares of stock involves the risk of not being able to sell them, in the absence of a viable resale market. Another dilemma haunts the state. That is, will it be necessary to sell to the highest bidder while adapting oneself to his demands, or should one sell to the lowest bidder, stating that the winner of the auction nevertheless commits himself to keep the existing personnel employed?

This is an embarrassing situation for the delegate for reform, who nevertheless thinks that it is necessary to respect the rules of private enterprise. The progressive introduction of privatization in our economic practices is changing the behavior of individuals, and Treasury inspectors unanimously agree that it will be a lever for ensuring administrative efficiency. As a sign of the times high officials state that quality is achieved through competition.

* Capital Outflow Reduces Liquidity Sharply

34190105C Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
8 Mar 90 p 9

[Article by Hussein B. A.: "The Nightmare of a Collapse"]

[Text] International financial circles are very concerned about Senegal's financial situation, which reflects an alarming lack of liquidity.

Faced with a continuing crisis, the government is torn between managing its problems with budgetary constraints and its need to continue to implement its macroeconomic programs.

Senegal is entering a particularly critical economic and financial crisis. This matter is well understood in economic and financial circles. Money is out of circulation and is being withdrawn in large quantities. Merchants, bankers, businessmen, and the Senegalese Treasury are full of concern about the present situation. At the root of the problem are several negative factors. In the first place are the disastrous consequences of the restructuring of the banks. Bank accounts belonging to private parties and companies in the banks being restructured have been frozen. These accounts are estimated to be worth 55 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs, according to a trustworthy source.

This situation has driven a substantial number of small companies into a financial impasse. Added to this is the

thorny problem of the domestic debt, estimated at 17 billion CFA francs (not including the debt of ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]). For the past decade the government has given priority to paying off its foreign debts. Following this long and hypothetical wait for repayment by the state, many companies have wound up gasping for breath, from the financial point of view. The other explanatory factor is the continuation of the cycle of violence and social disorder that arouses doubt among investors and explains capital flight, which was estimated at about 60 billion CFA francs in 1989.

Capital flight is reportedly more extensive in 1990, according to certain experts. This does not take into account the loss of interest and the fear felt by Lebanese and Syrian businessmen, expressed by the massive withdrawal of their business agents from several sectors of the economy. The announcement that a large company group in the agricultural and food sector has gone out of business confirms this tendency, which threatens to have major consequences.

In the monetary sector widespread speculation on whether the devaluation of the CFA franc was timely or not has not calmed down naturally sensitive bankers.

It is a fact that Senegal is going through one of the most delicate phases of its modern history. A disillusioned businessman said: "In view of the constant guerrilla warfare going on among the politicians you cannot help but compare it to a brawl between the passengers of a ship that has already gone up on the rocks."

In dealing with this situation the government, which is bogged down in handling routine matters, budgetary constraints, and patching things up, has not indicated any coherent strategy for resolving the problem. It fills in open holes in its programs while other gaps appear in the wake of poorly handled adjustments. What confusion! What cross purposes! There are many examples that reflect political irresponsibility in the government's decisions and actions.

Irresponsibility and Confusion

As a result, attaining the objective of the vaunted industrial recovery program has been blocked by the high cost of technical factors of production (for example, water, energy, communications, and transportation), among other things, which the state had promised to reduce progressively. Even worse, the cost of a cubic meter of water provided by Sonees [Senegalese National Water and Electricity Company] has been raised by 22 percent for industrial establishments, in addition to the increase in the cost of electricity.

In this area the state is subject to two constraints: implementing program commitments (the new industrial policy) and the essential maintenance of certain forms of income, particularly from petroleum (the substantial margin derived from the drop in international prices and prices charged locally, which amounts to

several billion CFA francs annually). Furthermore, the domestic debt, both public and private, has very often served as a pretext for many companies not in good financial condition to increase their prices.

The customs miracle has not yet taken place because of the implementation of the ordinance of 4 September 1989 concerning import duties and the amount of the value added tax, which is a part of this frantic search for liquidity. The objectives of this law have been revised and reduced gradually by the Ministry of Finance's adjusting "distortions," following the exertion of pressure by powerful lobbies. The government has just changed the Tax Code, which is characterized in particular by the expanded applicability of the value added tax, higher taxes on real estate, and the prospect of taxes on the informal sector of the economy [the black market]. As of now concern has been noted in the sectors of the economy most affected, in the form of pressure on the government aimed at forcing it to abolish the law or, if this is not possible, to dampen its effects.

Elsewhere the recovery of public finance, which now preoccupies the government, has been linked to the plan for voluntary retirement by civil servants. Of course, the latter have responded but with demands that were unexpected in this scenario, particularly the payment in cash of all allowances before retirement. This is the well-known dilemma reported by one of our colleagues: while the departments providing the funds proclaim, "No money unless you retire," the civil servants reply: "No retirement without payment of what is due."

The program for the privatization of state enterprises is moving ahead slowly at the same time as a general halt or a very notable reduction in the activities of state enterprises in all sectors is looming on the horizon. This is the direction in which Senegal is moving, in a situation that is preparing the way for violence, fed by urban problems. It is said that this potential danger will henceforth be taken into account in the "social dimension" program of structural adjustments, which must now include, in addition to program concepts, the condition of the poor, the economically marginal and vulnerable, and the rehabilitation of social infrastructure. However, it will take three years before this program begins, the time needed for experts to complete a major family survey to determine at the small and medium economic level (a concept developed by UNICEF) the gravitational relationships between overall economic choices and their social consequences.

Apart from some reservations over the pertinence of this program, it is the luxury of delay that disturbs sceptics in particular. When time is short, does not this situation call for a more flexible program?

It is a time for major, bold initiatives oriented toward competence and supported by an unfailing political will, the cult of law and of equity. Finally, it is a matter of reformulating another economic strategy that takes contemporary realities into account.

*** State, Employers Agree to More Consultation**

34190105D Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
8 Mar 90 p 9

[Editorial by Hussein B. A.: "Employers and Government: the Way to Agreement"]

[Text] Some four months after the "historic meeting" between the government and employers the two partners have met again, renewing their dialogue on 26 February at the presidential palace. Once again the employers reminded the authorities of the urgency of slowing down a series of reforms, which threaten company organization without offering any significant prospects of improvement. They spoke in favor of a new policy of economic recovery based on a consensus between the government and employers.

This suggestion has the support of the chief of state, who decided to set up a consultative body to follow up on this proposal. The two partners also mentioned the thorny problem of the domestic debt, whose settlement is essential to permit employers to breathe more freely. In this context the government is committed to pay a part of the overdue debt by the end of 1990 at the latest. Moreover, the employers again emphasized the distortions resulting from the recent reform of the tax system, which should be corrected. The state accepted this proposal in principle.

In the course of the meeting the president announced that an interministerial council on the new industrial policy will be held in the near future. Furthermore, the

employers and the government agreed on broadening the framework of their basic agreement to include other social sectors and create a real forum for a social dialogue capable of resolving the numerous economic and social problems facing the country.

The president also made other decisions in line with the suggestions of the employers. For example, he asked the Ministry of Finance to pay the delegation of employers for creating and recreating new job openings a sum of about 250 million CFA francs to cover, in part, the remaining costs for projects agreed on and the finalization of the line of credit for strengthening and revitalizing the committee on customs valuation. This series of measures should make it possible to strengthen domestic controls over imported products and to end the old war between the supporters of control offices set up abroad (a proposal of the Ministry of Commerce) and those in favor of strengthening local control. The question of maritime transportation was also mentioned in the course of the meeting.

The president is favorably disposed to a proposal from the employers on the need to reduce allowances and the costs of maritime transportation. There will be a discussion of the problems of the Senegalese Ocean Shipping Company (Cosenam).

At the end of the meeting the two sides agreed to meet again as soon as possible in the framework of meetings on other sectors of the economy to discuss the decisions made in more specific terms.

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